TARGETS

of the

Seven-Year Plan

for

SOVIET ECONOMY

1959-1965

Theses of N. S. Khrushchov's Report to the 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. on the Targets of the Seven-Year Plan

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ERRATUM

Page 25. Under Section 5, **Electrification.** The first line of the second paragraph should begin "In 1965" and not "In 1956".

TARGET FIGURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE U.S.S.R. FROM 1959 TO 1965

Theses of N. S. Khrushchov's Report to the Twenty-First Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

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IN CARRYING OUT the historic decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the peoples of our country have won new and historic victories. The Soviet Union is coming to the Twenty-First Party Congress with outstanding achievements in industry and agriculture, in scientific and cultural development and in the advancement of the working people's material standards and well-being. The role and prestige of the Soviet state in international affairs and in the fight for peace and the security of the peoples have grown still more. Our great motherland is in the full flower of its creative energies and is confidently advancing towards communism with a firm step.

Rallied around their Communist Party, the Soviet people have reached summits that are so high, and have accomplished transformations that are so stupendous, that our country is now able to enter a new and most important period of its development—the period of the comprehensive building of communist society. The key tasks of this period will be the all-round establishment of the material and technical basis for communism, the further consolidation of our country's economic and defensive might and, at the same time, the ever fuller satisfaction of the growing material and spiritual requirements of the Soviet people. This will be the decisive phase in the competition with the capitalist world, when the historic task of overtaking and surpassing the most highly developed capitalist countries in output per head of the population must be accomplished in practice. The Communist Party and all the Soviet people are fully convinced that this goal will be successfully achieved.

In order to utilise to fuller advantage all the resources and opportunities at our command and so to accomplish in the shortest possible space of time the historic tasks confronting our country, the central committee of the C.P.S.U. and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers instructed the State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R. to work out, on the basis of the decisions of the Twentieth Party Congress and subsequent decisions of the Party and Government, a draft of the target figures for the

country's economic development from 1959 to 1965 in line with the programme for the development of the Soviet Union's productive forces which the Communist Party has mapped out for the next fifteen years and which was presented at the Anniversary Session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet on November 6th, 1957.

The September plenary meeting of the central committee of the C.P.S.U. found it necessary to convene the special Twenty-First Congress of the Party in order to examine the target figures for the U.S.S.R.'s economic development from 1959 to 1965.

The C.P.S.U. central committee and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers are placing before the Congress for its consideration the draft of the target figures for the U.S.S.R.'s economic development from 1959 to 1965, which has been drawn up by the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee with the direct participation of the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, the Ministries and departments, the Academy of Sciences and other scientific establishments. The proposals drawn up in the Union Republics were based, in their turn, on the projects of the economic councils which had drawn general conclusions from the materials presented by the enterprises and construction sites, where those materials had been worked out with the active participation of Party, trade union, and Young Communist League organisations, and had incorporated in them the numerous suggestions made by factory workers, collective farmers, engineers and technicians.

Hence, the draft of the target figures which is being placed before the Congress is the fruit of a great and many-sided effort by our Party, Government, planning and economic bodies, the fruit of tremendous creative endeavour by the broad masses of the working people. This is in keeping with the essence of socialist planning, which is a paramount principle of management of socialist economy and is the vital concern of all the people.

The impressive tasks of the development and consolidation of the Soviet state and its economy have always been carried out successfully at every phase of socialist construction, because the Communist Party proceeds from the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism as regards the laws of social development, draws support from the creative activity and initiative of the broad masses of the working people, and correctly determines, in the state economic plans, the principal problems of socialist and communist construction and the ways and means of solving them.

The experience of the history of building socialism in the U.S.S.R. conclusively demonstrated the necessity of single and uniform state plans of a long-term character for the purpose of successfully transforming the economy on socialist lines.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, whose genius originated the ideas of the planning of the socialist economy and who worked out the basic principles of socialist planning, inspired and organised the first long-term plan for economic development—a profoundly, scientifically substantiated plan for the electrification of Russia—the famous GOELRO plan. The tasks of the socialist transformation of agriculture were worked out by Lenin in the famous co-operative plan.

The Communist Party made Lenin's ideas of economic planning the foundation for the Five-Year Plans. Their successful fulfilment ensured a high rate of economic advance and the rapid conversion of our country into a mighty socialist industrial and collective-farm power. This great wealth of experience of rapid economic development in the U.S.S.R. based on state plans, has won international recognition.

In the present conditions, when the Soviet Union's economy has reached a new stage in its development, the Communist Party put forward at its Twentieth Congress the task of drawing up a long-term plan for a longer period. The main trend and aims of this plan were set out at the session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet dedicated to the Fortieth Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In the U.S.S.R.'s economic development over the next fifteen years it is envisaged that the country's decisive industries will more than double or treble their output within this period. Furthermore, in comparison with 1957, output will increase roughly three and a half times over as regards iron ore, four times over for oil and thirteen to fifteen times over for gas; the output of pig iron and steel will increase by 130 per cent and that of electricity will rise by 330 per cent; the production of cement will increase fourfold, and so on. In agriculture a further sharp rise in all branches is envisaged, in order to guarantee an abundance of products and the complete satisfaction of the vital needs of the Soviet people. The long-term plan for economic development over the next fifteen years is the economic programme for building communism in the U.S.S.R.

The target figures for economic development from 1959 to 1965 that are being put before the Twenty-First Congress of the C.P.S.U. are an integral element of this long-term plan. A goodly part of the programme envisaged to cover the fifteen-year period will be carried out in the period from 1959 to 1965 inclusive.

The fundamental problem in the coming seven-year period is that of accelerating the economic advance towards communism, of gaining the greatest possible amount of time in the peaceful economic competition between socialism and capitalism.

Superiority in the rate of development has always been, and continues to be, the decisive advantage of the socialist economic system. When, after regaining the 1913 level of industrial production, we embarked on the fundamental reconstruction of the economy and began to carry through the First Five-Year Plan, the Soviet Union was between 50 and 100 years behind the most highly developed capitalist countries. Within the space of ten to twelve years, our country, overcoming the century-long lag, leaped from backwardness to progress and became a mighty socialist power capable of defending its great gains and its freedom and independence.

In spite of the tremendous damage done to the U.S.S.R.'s economy during the Second World War, within about two-and-a-half years after the end of the Patriotic War the Soviet Union was back again at the pre-war (1940) level of industrial production, and it exceeded that level more than four times over within the next ten years.

In the coming seven years, the U.S.S.R.'s economy, and above all its basis, heavy industry, will continue, as in the past, to advance at a pace many times faster than that of the economic development of the capitalist countries, including the United States of America. Our task is to make a new leap forward to a still higher qualitative level of the socialist economy, along the road of its advance to communism, and substantially to increase the Soviet Union's economic potential for the purpose of further promoting the people's wellbeing. It is to the reaching of this great and historic goal that the targets of the Seven-Year Plan being put before the special Twenty-First Congress of the C.P.S.U. are subordinated.

The Seven-Year Plan is based on far-reaching qualitative changes in all branches of the advancing economy. This will guarantee, not only a higher rate of economic advance, but also a greater increase, in comparison with the most highly developed capitalist countries, in the actual volume of output in key branches of industry and agriculture. Thanks to the rapid development of the productive forces in the seven-year period, there will be carried out the task of considerably improving the living standards of the people and of creating in the country the prerequisites for that abundance of material benefits necessary ". . . for ensuring the *full* wellbeing and free all-round development of *all* the members of society." (V. I. Lenin, *Works*, 3rd Russian Edition, Vol. 6, p. 37.)

In the next fifteen years the U.S.S.R. will rise to first place in the world, not only for the over-all volume of production but also for *per capita* output, and the material and technical basis for communism will be established in our country. This will, at the same time, mean a great victory for the Soviet Union in peaceful economic competition with the most highly developed capitalist countries.

In setting new and magnificent tasks in the building of a communist society, our Party and all the Soviet people are buttressed by the epoch-making gains achieved as a result of the realisation of Marxist-Leninist theory, of the fundamental principles of scientific communism.

1. *Some Results of Economic and Cultural Development in the U.S.S.R.*

1. Guided by the Leninist plan for the building of socialism in our country and by Lenin's teaching on the priority development of heavy industry, as the basis for the country's economic advance, and turning to good use the advantages of the socialist economic system, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have won great victories in economic and cultural development and in promoting the wellbeing of the people.

As a result of the industrialisation of the country, of the collectivisation of agriculture, of the liquidation of the exploiting classes, and of the cultural revolution, socialism has triumphed in the Soviet Union and the gradual transition to communism is being successfully carried out.

The world's first socialist state was built in exceptionally grim conditions. International imperialism tried more than once, by force of arms, to prevent the building of socialism in the U.S.S.R. Of the forty-one years of Soviet government, the Soviet people have been able to devote only slightly more than half to peaceful pursuits, because some twenty years have been lost owing to wars and the subsequent periods spent in restoring a ravaged economy. The great vitality of the Soviet system has been manifested in a striking way in the fact that the Soviet people have built up a powerful and prosperous socialist economy, surmounting all the difficulties and obstacles in their path.

The Soviet Union now possesses a powerful industry, transport and highly mechanised socialist agriculture—all of them developed in an all-round way. The country's social wealth and its national income are growing year by year. Since the birth of Soviet government, the national income, the growth of which expresses the general advance of the economy and of the people's standard of living, has increased fifteen-fold on a *per capita* basis. The material and cultural standards of the working people of town and countryside are steadily rising.

The most important result—the outcome of the Soviet people's heroic struggle and labour—is that they have built up a new society, a society of socialism, and the new political system corresponding to it—the Soviet socialist state. With the establishment and development of socialist society and the Soviet state system, there have arisen new and hitherto unknown laws of social development and new standards in the relationships between human beings.

Whereas the fundamental aim of modern capitalism, the chief stimulus and mainspring for its development, is to extract the maximum profit by ruthlessly exploiting the working people, the result of which is the enrichment of a small section of society and the ruin and pauperisation of the bulk of the population, the supreme goal of socialism, its mighty motive force, is, on the contrary, the steady satisfaction of the rising requirements of the whole of society and the growth of the material well-being of the working people on the basis of the continual development and improvement of industrial and agricultural production, taking advantage of all the achievements of the most advanced science and technology with this end in view.

Socialist society has no place for the contradiction between the social character of production and the private mode of appropriation that is characteristic of capitalism. It has no place for such things as business competition, anarchy of production, unemployment and economic crisis. In socialist society other economic laws have come into being and are operating. They are: the balanced and proportionate development of the national economy, and the uninterrupted and rapid growth of production, knowing no slumps or crises. This makes it possible to plan the economy, to determine the trend of its development, the continual increase of volumes of output and the rational distribution of productive forces, and to carry out wide-scale specialisation and co-operation along socialist lines.

Socialism has engendered, not only new economic laws, but also new social relationships. Instead of the exploitation of man by man, characteristic of bourgeois society, there have arisen, under socialism—on the basis of socialist public ownership—mutual assistance and co-operation in the common labour of the free and equal members of society, who are deeply interested in economic and cultural development and who realise that this depends entirely on the results of their labour. New, genuinely human relationships among the people of socialist society have come to take the place of commercial competition, private enterprise and the brutal exploitation of man by man. These are relations of comradely competition and co-operation, of support for one another in work—relations giving full play to the creative initiative, the activity and the talents and abilities of the broad masses of the people.

In the conditions of socialism, of the Soviet state system, there have appeared and developed new social relationships, characteristic of genuine democracy. The unbreakable alliance between the working class and the peasantry—that bedrock foundation of the Soviet state—has become still firmer, and the fraternal friendship of the free and independent peoples of the Soviet Union has grown stronger.

Every year the multi-national Soviet state, a voluntary association of nations, is increasingly gaining in strength. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, uniting equal nations and nationalities, guarantees the all-round and steady economic and cultural development of all the Soviet Republics.

All these new laws and characteristic features of new social relationships have now received wide scope for their action, not only in our country, which was the first to build socialism, but also in every socialist country, throughout the entire world system of socialism, which every day is gaining in vitality and is demonstrating its great advantages over capitalism.

2. In the years of Soviet power, the working people of the U.S.S.R. have made good Russia's century-long lag in industry and have built up a mighty industry ensuring the economic and political independence of the Soviet state. Today, as regards industrial output, the U.S.S.R. holds first place in Europe and second place in the world.

The following figures show the huge scale of industrial production which our country has achieved.

In 1958 we shall produce about 55 million tons* of steel and extract 113 million tons of oil. This means that today more steel and more oil are being produced in a month than in the whole of 1913. The output of electricity in 1958 will reach 233,000 million kilowatt-hours. We are now generating as much electricity every three days as tsarist Russia did in the space of a whole year. The old Russia had virtually no chemical industry, but today the U.S.S.R. is second in the world for the volume of chemical output.

The successes achieved in the advancement of the engineering industry—the mainstay of the industrial development and technical progress of the economy—are particularly great. We have created from scratch large-scale industries producing many types of machinery and equipment. Thus, whereas in 1913 the country produced turbines whose total capacity amounted to 6,000 kilowatts, in 1958 the total capacity of the turbines produced was some 7 million kilowatts. In 1913 the country produced only 1,500 metal-cutting machine-tools, but in 1958 it has turned out more than 138,000. At the present time industry in the U.S.S.R. is producing

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* These are metric tons. One metric ton=2,204.6 lb.

220,000 tractors a year, more than 10,000 excavators, and more than half a million motor vehicles.

The whole of the U.S.S.R.'s heavy industry is developing at an accelerated pace: in 1958 output of the means of production will be more than five times as great as in 1940.

The high rate of development in heavy industry and the growth of agricultural production have laid a firm foundation for bringing about the advance of all the branches of the light and food industries. In 1958 the output of consumer goods will be nearly fourteen times greater than in 1913. This includes a more than forty-five-fold increase in articles intended for cultural and household purposes. Even though during the Great Patriotic War some branches of the light and food industries were thrown back many years as regards their production levels, 170 per cent more consumer goods are now being produced than in 1940.

Socialist industry has won great successes because its development is based on the latest scientific and technical achievements, on the increasing creative initiative and selfless endeavour of the factory workers, scientists, engineers and technicians. In the period since the Twentieth Party Congress alone, more than 4,500 very important new types of machines, mechanisms and apparatus have been developed and put into production—far more than were created throughout the whole of the Fifth Five-Year Plan—as well as more than 800 new types of instruments.

A most important factor speeding up economic development was the reorganisation of the management of industry and construction. The short space of time in which the economic councils have been working has revealed the tremendous advantages of the new form of industrial management. The rate of growth of industrial output has increased; internal production reserves are being used to better advantage; the working class and the engineering and technical personnel are displaying more initiative and activity, and the socialist emulation movement for the fulfilment of state plans has gained still greater momentum. The increase in industrial output in the first year of the economic councils' work—from July 1957 to June 1958 inclusive—was 17,000 million roubles more than the increase in output for the previous twelve months. The technical and economic indices for the functioning of enterprises have substantially improved. In 1957 and in the first six months of 1958 the targets for the increase of labour productivity and lower cost prices for industrial output were exceeded. The total saving over and above the target figures, derived from the reduction of cost prices in this period, amounted to about 10,000 million roubles.

As a result of the reorganisation of the management of industry and construction, the management of production has been raised to a new and higher level, and extensive opportunities have been opened up for the further development of specialisation and co-operation, both within the economic areas and Republics and throughout the whole of the economy.

3. The Party's consistent implementation of Lenin's co-operative plan ensured the victory of socialism in the countryside. Millions of peasant households are now united in big socialist agricultural undertakings—the collective farms, which now number more than 70,000. Alongside

the collective farms, there are 6,000 large state-owned agricultural enterprises—the state farms.

On the basis of the socialist reconstruction of agriculture and the equipping of agriculture with modern machinery, the volume of agricultural production has considerably increased and the labour productivity of the collective and state farmers has risen. Though the proportion of the population occupied in agriculture is now down to nearly half of what it was before the Revolution, the gross output and marketable output of agriculture have increased several times over.

Great successes have been achieved in the further strengthening of the collective farm system and in the development of agricultural production since the plenary meeting of the C.P.S.U. central committee held in September 1953. The major economic task of bringing into cultivation 36 million hectares* of virgin and long-fallow land was carried out in a short space of time. In this way there was created a big granary in the East and also the conditions for the zonal specialisation of agricultural production in the country. In the past five-year period, as compared with the previous one, the average annual figures for grain production increased by 38 per cent, with fields of maize becoming widespread. The production of raw cotton has increased by 20 per cent, flax fibre 76 per cent, sugar beet 66 per cent, sunflower 65 per cent, potatoes 11 per cent, and vegetables 42 per cent. The total area under crops in the Soviet Union has exceeded 195 million hectares.

This year the total number of beef and dairy cattle in the country will be roughly 14 million more than in 1953, including an increase of 7 million in the number of cows. The corresponding increases for pigs and sheep are 14 million and 29 million. In 1957, as compared with 1953, the output of meat (taking into account the increase in the herd) had risen by 40 per cent; the production of milk had risen by 50 per cent; eggs 40 per cent and wool 20 per cent, this last figure including a 90 per cent increase in fine and semi-fine wool. The average milk yield per cow on the collective farms this year will total roughly 1,900 kilograms,† as compared with the 1953 figure of 1,016 kilograms. In the last four years ending with 1957, the average annual rate of growth in the gross output of agriculture was 7.1 per cent for the U.S.S.R. as against 1.1 per cent for the United States.

The successes achieved in agricultural development are the result of the all-round organisational activity of the Party and the Government to strengthen the collective farm system and develop the state farms, and of the implementation of the major organisational, political and economic measures taken, especially in order to increase the material incentives for the collective farm peasantry and all the workers in the countryside to bring about the growth of commonly-owned production. The collective farms have been given the opportunity to plan the development of the commonly-owned economy in a new way, on the basis of obtaining the utmost out of the available reserves.

The Party and the Government are showing a constant concern to equip agriculture with modern machinery which will increase its productivity. In the period from 1954 to 1958 inclusive, agriculture has received 670,000 tractors (or more than one million in terms of 15 h.p. units), 370,000 grain combine harvesters, 570,000 lorries and much other machinery.

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* One hectare=2.47 acres.

† One kilogram=2.205 lb.

The socialist reconstruction of agriculture has radically changed the working conditions of the peasants. Today the labour of the people engaged in agriculture is becoming more and more a variant of industrial labour. Many skilled organisers and specialists are working on the collective and state farms. Agriculture now employs some 500,000 specialists with a higher or specialised secondary education.

The collective farms have become big, economically sturdy establishments. By January 1st, 1958, their indivisible funds* had reached 102,000 million roubles as against the sum of 70,000 million roubles in 1953. For products delivered and sold to the state and the co-operative societies, the collective farms and their members received 65,000 million roubles more in cash in 1957 than in 1952. This has made it possible to increase considerably the payments made in cash and in kind to the collective farmers for the workday units† earned, and in that way to raise the standards of their material well-being.

In recent years the state farms have grown in strength and in numbers. In five years their crop area has increased from 15 million to 52 million hectares.

Major measures in the development of socialist agriculture have been: the reorganisation of the machine and tractor stations, the change in the practical production and technical servicing of the collective farms, and the introduction of a new system of procurement and new procurement prices for agricultural products.

The measures taken by the Party and the Government to strengthen and develop the collective and state farms are creating all the conditions for still more successfully advancing socialist agricultural production, for considerably stepping up the output of crop and livestock farming and for lowering its production costs.

4. Noteworthy successes have been achieved in the development of railway, sea, river, road and air transport. In 1958 the freight turnover of all types of transport was more than three times what it was in 1940. Transport is being technically reconditioned on a wide scale. Electric and diesel traction, which is vastly superior to steam traction and is of decisive importance for handling an increasing volume of freight, is being successfully introduced. There has been a substantial increase in transport by sea and inland waterways and also by road. Air transport, both inside the country and on international lines, has greatly developed.

5. In the years of Soviet government large-scale construction has been carried out in all spheres of the economy and culture. Since the war

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* The funds from which farm equipment and livestock are purchased, and new construction is financed.

† The standard units for calculating the work done by a farm member and the consequent remuneration.

there has been an average annual increase of 12 per cent in capital investments in the U.S.S.R.

Between 1946 and 1958 alone, the volume of state capital investments borne by the state (in terms of present prices) has totalled more than 1,600,000 million roubles. Within this period some 12,000 big state industrial enterprises and a large number of medium and small enterprises have been built and put into operation.

The following table shows that in the last five years the new capacities put into operation in industry in many cases exceeded the capacities put into operation under the two pre-war Five-Year Plans.

New capacities put into operation, to produce:	*For whole of 1st and 2nd Five-Year Plans together*	*For last five years ending* 1958
Pig iron (millions of tons a year	11.8	13
Steel (millions of tons a year)	10.4	9
Cement (millions of tons a year)	3.1	13
Coal (millions of tons a year)	135.4	150
Power stations (millions of kw.)	6.4	24
Granulated sugar (hundreds of tons of beet processed daily)	19.74	68

Housing construction has assumed particularly great proportions. In the last five years alone, 216 million square metres* of new housing have been erected in cities, towns and factory housing estates. This is far in excess of the total amount of urban housing in tsarist Russia in 1913. In the last five years the collective farmers and members of the rural intelligentsia have built more than 3 million houses in rural localities.

In the recent period the central committee of the C.P.S.U. and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers have taken several measures in the sphere of capital construction, the creation of a strong building industry, the introduction of industrial methods of building and the lowering of the costs and the improvement of the quality of building work. The reorganisation of the management of industry and construction facilitated the successful fulfilment of the 1957 plan for construction work and has ensured an increase of roughly 17,000 million roubles in the amount of building and assembly work in 1958, as compared with 1957.

6. A cultural revolution has been carried through in the years of Soviet power. As a result the culture of all the peoples of the Soviet Union has blossomed in an unprecedented way. The cultural and general educational standards of the population are steadily rising. More than 50 million people are now engaged in some form of study. At the present time the U.S.S.R. has 765 higher educational establishments and 3,500 specialised secondary schools and other specialised secondary educational institutions, with a total of more than 4 million students. The training of a large force of specialists is one of the most outstanding achievements of the Party and of Soviet government.

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* One square metre=10.764 square feet.

The number of specialists, with a higher or secondary specialised education, employed in economy is about 7½ million, or thirty-nine times more than in 1913. The higher educational establishments in the U.S.S.R. now graduate nearly three times as many technical engineers as similar establishments in the United States.

In our time industrial and agricultural progress is largely conditioned by the development of new technique, based on the latest achievements of the natural and technical sciences, and, for that reason, the all-round advancement of science is one of the most important tasks of the state.

In the U.S.S.R. scientists are given every opportunity for fruitful scientific work; an extensive network of scientific establishments, with the most up-to-date equipment, has been set up. At the close of 1958 there are more than 270,000 scientific workers, that is twenty-seven times more than before the Revolution.

Soviet scientists have contributed much to the technical progress of our country's economy. The outstanding achievements scored by scientists in mathematics, mechanics, physics, chemistry, electronics, automation and biology have made it possible to solve successfully the most intricate problems of economic development, to put the latest machinery to use in industry and agriculture, and to work out highly efficient production methods.

Our scientists have repeatedly displayed their ability to cope with the most complicated scientific and technical tasks. The close pooling, in production, of the efforts of scientists, engineers and designers to use atomic energy has made possible a general rise in scientific levels and has brought the U.S.S.R. to the fore in this leading field of natural science and technique. A powerful atomic industry has been built up in the U.S.S.R.

The world's first atomic power plant has been operating in the Soviet Union since 1954. The first 100,000-kw. section of the world's biggest 600,000-kw. atomic power plant has been put into operation this year, and the building of the turbo-electric nuclear-powered ice-breaker *Lenin* is nearing completion. The world's most powerful 10,000-MEV accelerator of charged particles has been created. Soviet scientists are making successful headway in the peaceful use of thermo-nuclear energy. Production of intercontinental ballistic rockets has been successfully put in hand. The launching of the first Soviet artificial Earth satellite has opened up a new era in human history, that of the conquest of outer space. The second and third Earth satellites have been launched and preparations are being made for travel to celestial bodies. Several fast electronic digital computers have been created.

Progress in Soviet geology has been most strikingly expressed in the discovery and study of several large deposits of coal, oil, natural combustible gases, iron, non-ferrous metals and also deposits of diamonds, rare metals and radioactive ores.

7. As a result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution the conditions were created for steadily improving the material well-being of the Soviet people.

Since Soviet power was established the numerical strength of the working class has considerably increased. Currently the U.S.S.R.'s economy employs 54,600,000 factory and office workers, or roughly four times the number in 1913, and 80 per cent more than in 1940.

Real wages and salaries—taking into consideration pensions, grants, free tuition and free health services—have, in comparison with 1940, almost doubled in 1958, while the real incomes of the peasants have more than doubled, for each person employed.

In accordance with the decisions of the Twentieth Party Congress, there have been carried out such significant measures as the raising of wages and salaries of lower-paid factory and office workers, the reduction of the working day on Saturdays and the eves of holidays, the transfer of workers in several branches of heavy industry to a shorter working day, the institution of a six- and four-hour working day and a month's holiday for young workers, and also several measures to improve the system of grants to working people under the social insurance scheme. Maternity leave has been extended and a new law on state pensions has been passed, considerably improving pensions for factory and office workers.

Every year the Soviet state earmarks tremendous sums for social insurance payments, for grants, pensions, scholarships for students, for free tuition and health services, for paid holidays, and so on. In 1958 alone total appropriations for these purposes will top 215,000 million roubles, against the 1953 figure of 134,400 million roubles. In the last five years ending 1958 these payments and benefits have increased more than 60 per cent, whereas in the previous five years they increased only 27 per cent.

The amount of state pensions paid out to the working people has especially increased. In 1958 the people will receive, from the state, pensions totalling the sum of some 64,000 million roubles, which is nearly two and a half times as much as in 1953.

To improve working conditions, as set down in the collective agreements for 1956-58, 8,800 million roubles have been set aside, as well as 13,3500 million roubles for the issue of free working clothes.

The growth of the Soviet people's standards of material well-being is strikingly expressed in rising consumption and in the development of Soviet trade. Since the Twentieth C.P.S.U. Congress, retail trade has increased, in comparable prices, by 32 per cent, averaging an annual increase of 9.6 per cent. The entire trade turnover for 1958 will total 670,000 million roubles.

8. In the Soviet period all the Republics have made great economic and cultural progress and the material and cultural standards of the working people have grown tremendously. As a result of the consistent carrying out of a Leninist national policy and of fraternal mutual assistance, the former economically and culturally backward national Republics have built up a powerful modern industry, a large-scale, mechanised system of farming and a large network of educational establishments and scientific and cultural institutions, and have produced a vast army of skilled personnel.

In Soviet times the output of large-scale industry has increased fifty times over in the Central Asian Republics and Kazakhstan, thirty times in the Transcaucasian Republics, and nine and a half times in the Baltic Republics (the last figure is in comparison with 1940).*

In recent years the Party and the Government have taken steps to grant the Union Republics considerably wider powers to develop their economy and culture. This is making it possible to employ our country's natural resources and manpower more efficiently and to develop the economy and culture of each Republic more rapidly.

9. The socialist system of economy has created all the conditions for the rapid growth of labour productivity. On the basis of technical progress and the country-wide socialist emulation movement, productivity of labour is continually increasing in the U.S.S.R. in all fields of economy. For 1958 productivity of labour in Soviet industry is roughly ten times greater than in 1913, though the working day is shorter. In comparison with 1940, productivity of labour, per employee, has increased 160 per cent in industry and 140 per cent in construction. Between 1953 and 1958 productivity of labour has increased 35 and 36 per cent at state and collective farms respectively.

10. The Soviet Union has made considerable headway in reaching its basic economic target. Our country has surpassed such well-developed capitalist countries as Britain, West Germany and France in the actual volume of production of pig iron, steel, coal, electricity, cement, commercial timber, sawn timber, cotton fabrics and certain other industrial items. We have considerably shortened the gap between our country and the United States in the output of iron and steel, iron ore and coal, several types of machines, instruments and cotton fabrics. In several important industrial and agricultural items, such as woollen fabrics, timber and sawn timber, butter, wheat, sugar beet and potatoes, the U.S.S.R. has surpassed the level of the United States. In recent years the U.S.S.R. has overtaken the United States not only in its rate of growth, but also in the actual annual increment of many items, notably iron ore, pig iron, steel, oil, coal and cement.

11. All the countries building socialism have achieved tremendous successes in the recent period. The world socialist system is showing more and more decisively its indisputable superiority over the capitalist system.

According to preliminary estimates, the industries of the socialist countries will turn out 390 per cent more in 1958 than was produced in their lands in 1937. Taking into account that in 1937 the Soviet Union was the only socialist country, the volume of industrial output of the socialist system of economy increased 840 per cent between 1937 and 1958. In the same period, industrial output of the capitalist countries has less than doubled, while in the recent period in the United States and certain other capitalist countries production has been declining.

The results of the U.S.S.R.'s economic and cultural development and also the progress made in the socialist transformation of the people's democracies, have irrefutably proved that the new social system, which is replacing capitalism which has outlived its day, is superior and immensely strong.

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* The Baltic Republics voted for entry into the U.S.S.R. in 1940—Ed.

The Soviet Union, which has blazed the trial into socialism for mankind, has now reached such a level of development of its productive forces that it can now turn to the solution of new great tasks in building communism.

2. *Basic Tasks in the Development of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R. for 1959-1965*

1. The chief task of the Seven-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R., 1959-1965, is a further mighty upsurge of all branches of the economy on the basis of the priority expansion of heavy industry, and a substantial improvement of the country's economic potential so as to ensure a continuous rise in people's living standards.

By completing this plan, a decisive step will be taken towards the creation of the material-technical base of communism and the accomplishment of the main economic task of the U.S.S.R.: to overtake and surpass, in the shortest possible time, the most highly developed capitalist countries in output per head of population.

The Communist Party regards it as a major task to ensure, in this seven-year period, a further substantial increase in the real incomes of the population in town and country, and a considerable rise in the wages of lower- and medium-paid groups of workers. The target figures for 1959-1965 envisage a large expansion in the production and consumption of foodstuffs and manufactured goods. Housing construction will take place on a large scale.

The forthcoming seven-year period in the development of the Soviet Union will be characterised by a further advance of socialist culture, a growth of the spiritual wealth of Soviet society, a rise in the level of consciousness of the working people, the active builders of communism. Therefore, the question of the communist education of the working people, and of the growing generation in particular, assumes exceptionally great importance in modern conditions, and becomes a central question for the activity of the Party, the Government, the trade unions, the Young Communist League, and other mass organisations.

By accomplishing the tasks of economic and cultural development, big successes will be scored in overcoming the essential differences between physical and mental labour, and between town and country.

On the basis of a rapid growth of the productive forces, the application of the achievements of science and technology to industrial and agricultural production, the reduction of the working day, reorganisation of the system of secondary and higher education, development of literature and art, and an expansion of the network of cultural and educational institutions in town and country, a further rise in the cultural and technical level of the workers and the peasants will be attained. This will also be one of the major prerequisites for a considerable rise in the productivity of social labour.

2. In drawing up its long-term plan for the development of the country's national economy, the Communist Party proceeds from the necessity of catching up the most highly developed capitalist countries in peaceful economic competition and envisages the maximum acceleration of the development of the economy, particularly of the key branches of production.

For the utmost acceleration of the economic development of the U.S.S.R. the target figures provide for a priority growth of those branches of heavy industry which facilitate the further rapid advancement of the entire national economy. Accomplishment of this task will also be facilitated by structural changes in a number of branches as indicated by the target figures, first and foremost by a fundamental change in the pattern of fuel production, which will mean a tremendous saving.

The 1959-65 period will see notable qualitative changes in the structure of production in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. The target figures envisage:

A high rate and the necessary proportions in the development of the national economy.

A substantial increase in the output of ferrous and non-ferrous metals to satisfy more fully the growing needs of the national economy.

A more rapid development of the chemical industry and, especially, of the production of artificial and synthetic fibre, plastics, and other synthetic materials. The chemical industry will become a major source of raw materials for the production of consumer goods.

A change in the pattern of fuel production by concentrating development on the extraction and production of the most economical fuels, namely, oil and gas.

A rapid development of electrification of all branches of the national economy by building, chiefly, large-scale thermal electric power plants.

The technical reconstruction of the railways on the basis of electrification and wide use of diesel locomotives.

A further advance of all branches of agriculture, ensuring the satisfaction of the country's constantly rising needs for foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials.

A rapid development of housing construction so as to accomplish successfully the task set by the Party and the Government to eliminate the shortage of housing for working people.

3. An important task of the forthcoming seven-year period is that of intensively exploiting the rich natural resources of our country, improving the distribution of the productive forces on its territory, bringing industry still closer to the sources of raw materials and fuel and to the areas in which the products are consumed.

Special attention is being devoted to the further development of the natural resources of the eastern parts of the U.S.S.R. To that end it is envisaged:

To build a powerful third metallurgical centre on the basis of the new iron ore deposits discovered in recent years in Siberia and Kazakhstan.

To expand considerably the non-ferrous metals industry in Kazakhstan, Central Asia, the Urals, and the Trans-Baikal area on the basis of the rich raw-material resources.

To develop extensively the power industry in Siberia on the basis of cheap coal from the new minefields.

Speedy development of the oil and gas industries in the areas between the Volga and the Urals; to create a new centre of the gas industry in Uzbekistan.

To accelerate development of the chemical industry, which will become one of the leading branches of the national economy in the eastern areas, and in the Central Asian Republics particularly.

To develop rapidly the timber industry in the districts of Siberia and the Far East where timber is plentiful.

At the same time it is intended to make use of every possibility to speed up the development of the productive forces in the European part of the country. To that end the plan calls for:

The development of the raw material base for the iron and steel industry of the Centre and South on the basis of using the iron ore resources of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly and the Ukraine.

A growth of the non-ferrous metals industry on the Kola Peninsula.

A high-rate development of the oil and gas industries in the Northern Caucasus and the Ukraine.

An accelerated development of the chemical industry on the basis of oil and gas in many districts.

A more rational use of the very fertile lands in the area of steady and regular rainfall in the districts of the Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Baltic Republics.

Higher yields of agricultural crops and higher productivity of animal husbandry.

4. The forthcoming seven-year period will be marked by technological progress in all branches of the national economy. This is to be achieved primarily by the development of the Soviet engineering industry, particularly the machine-tool manufacturing, instrument-making, radio electronic and electrical engineering industries; the production of new and more efficient types of equipment for the metallurgical, chemical, oil and gas industries; the development of the production of polymer materials; still wider use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and so on.

5. Essential to the successful carrying out of the seven-year plan is the greatest possible increase in the productivity of social labour. A rapid growth of labour productivity, backed by the advantages of the socialist organisation of the economy, the wide application of new techniques, integrated mechanisation and automation, and the growing skill of the personnel, will constitute the chief factor for increasing output in the forthcoming seven-year period.

6. The accomplishment of the tasks posed by the Party and the Government for the next seven years will be of immense political and economic significance for the further strengthening of our country's might. Fulfilment of the seven-year plan for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R., the basic trend of which is the peaceful development of the economy and still better standards for the people, will at the same time facilitate the further strengthening of the defence capacity of the country, its preparedness to protect the great gains of socialism

against any plots of the imperialist aggressors. Fulfilment of this plan will result in a still further growth of the might of our Motherland and the forces of all the countries of the great socialist camp, the relations among which are based on friendship, fraternal co-operation and mutual aid. Progress in the peaceful economic development of the U.S.S.R. and all the socialist countries will be a further expression of the superiority of socialism over capitalism, will still further enhance the power of attraction of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST INDUSTRY

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union attaches major significance to the development of industry, particularly heavy industry, which is the bedrock foundation of our socialist economy, of the country's might, a decisive factor for developing the productive forces and raising the productivity of labour in all branches of the national economy.

"Large-scale machine industry and its extension to agriculture," V. I. Lenin wrote, "is the only economic base of socialism, the only base for the successful struggle to rid mankind of the yoke of capital. . . ." (*Works*, 3rd. Russian Edition, Vol. 33, p. 27.)

Gross industrial output in 1965 will increase, as compared with 1958, by approximately 80 per cent, including Group A—production of the means of production—by 85 to 88 per cent, and Group B—production of consumer goods—by 62 to 65 per cent. The average annual increase of gross output in 1959-65 for industry as a whole will approximate to 8.6 per cent, comprising Group A 9.3 per cent, and Group B about 7.3 per cent. In 1952, one per cent increase of gross output (not counting small-scale subsidiary industry) amounted to 5,000 million roubles, in 1959 it will amount to about 11,000 million roubles, and in 1965 will go up to about 19,000 million roubles. The average annual increase of industrial output in the forthcoming seven-year period will amount to about 135,000 million roubles, as against 90,000 million roubles in the preceding seven-year period.

The development of the major branches of industry is determined by the following:

A. Heavy Industry

1. The Iron and Steel Industry. The draft target figures envisage an increased development of the iron and steel industry, and of its iron ore base particularly.

In 1965 it is planned to produce 65-70 million tons of pig iron, or 65-77 per cent more than in 1958; steel, 86-91 million tons, or 56-65 per cent more; rolled metal, 65-70 million tons, or 52-64 per cent more; dressed iron ore, 150-160 million tons (230-245 million tons of crude ore). The average annual increase in 1959-1965 will amount to: for pig iron, 3,600,000 to 4,400,000 tons, as against 2,500,000 tons in 1952-1958; for steel, respectively, 4,400,000 to 5,100,000 tons, as against 3,400,000 tons; for rolled metal, 3,200,000 to 3,900,000 tons, as against 2,700,000 tons;

and for iron ore (dressed), 9,000,000 to 10,300,000 tons as against 6,200,000 tons.

To improve the quality of rolled metal it is envisaged to increase considerably the output of alloyed and low-alloyed steels. The production of electric steel will go up by 70 to 100 per cent; that of sheet steel by approximately 100 per cent. The assortment of rolled metal and tubes is to be expanded; the output of economical, light and periodical types of rolled metal will increase; the production of shapes from sheets and strips is to be set up.

To ensure iron ore for the development of the iron and steel industry, it is envisaged, besides a considerable increase in output at existing mines, to open up new iron ore fields chiefly by the open-cast method, and the construction of powerful concentration plants. To step up the productivity of blast furnaces it is planned to increase the iron content in dressed ores by higher concentration.

Between 1959 and 1965, it is envisaged to build and put into operation new production centres capable of producing 24-30 million tons of pig iron, as against 16,100,000 tons in 1952 to 1958; steel, respectively, 28-36 million tons, as against 12,400,000 tons; rolled metal, 23-29 million tons as against 6,900,000 tons.

The technical level of the iron and steel industry of the U.S.S.R. will rise substantially. Powerful mechanised and automated metallurgical units equipped with the latest in engineering will be built in 1959-1965. It is planned to install high-capacity rolling and tube mills and finishing units ensuring continuous production and controlled quality of output, mechanisation and automation of productive operations. It is planned to carry out large-scale integrated mechanisation and automation in coke-chemical, refractory, ferro-alloy and hardware production. New highly effective technological processes will be further improved and applied.

2. Non-Ferrous Metals Industry. Compared with 1958, the target figures call for an approximate 180 per cent increase in the output of aluminium, 90 per cent increase in the output of refined copper, and a substantial increase in the output of nickel, magnesium, titanium, germanium, silicon. The output of other non-ferrous and, especially, rare metals will likewise increase.

The aluminium industry will develop very quickly. The unlimited raw material resources for the production of aluminium, the favourable conditions for its manufacture and the valuable properties of this metal for construction purposes predetermine its wide use in the machine-building, automobile, tractor, transport equipment, shipbuilding, and construction industries, and in the production of consumer goods. It is planned to create a powerful aluminium industry in Krasnoyarsk Territory on the basis of its rich resources of nepheline, with the production of cheap cement and soda products. The fact that the Territory has cheap coal and possibilities for using the electric power of the Krasnoyarsk hydroelectric station ensures the production of aluminium at a very low cost.

Great attention is devoted to the development of non-ferrous ore mining. Production of these ores by the open-cast method will increase during the seven-year period by more than 180 per cent, and in 1965 will account for 65 per cent of the total ore output.

The discovery of diamond fields has created a dependable raw material base for the organisation in the U.S.S.R. of a large-scale diamond extraction industry. The output of Soviet diamonds will increase approximately fourteen times in 1965, as compared with 1958. This will enable the extensive use of technical diamonds in the machine-building industry, in geological surveying and in mining operations.

The non-ferrous metals industry will develop on the basis of the further electrification of technological processes, and the mastery of new progressive technological schemes with the wide use of mechanisation and automation.

3. The Chemical Industry. The target figures envisage a rapid development of the chemical industry. Over-all output of chemicals will increase nearly three-fold. The production of synthetic materials is to be widely developed: the output of chemical fibres will increase by 280 to 300 per cent, including the most valuable synthetic fibres 12 to 14 times and plastics and synthetic resins by 570 per cent.

The production of polymer materials is to develop on a new raw materials basis. It is envisaged to build up a powerful and comprehensively developed synthetic materials industry using oil gases from oil extraction as well as natural gases. The use of oil gases instead of alcohol, which was formerly applied in the production of synthetic rubber, makes it possible to save in the forthcoming seven-year period about 1,300 million roubles in capital investments. The production of nitric fertilisers will, in the main, be based on the use of natural gases, which will make it possible to save about 4,000 million roubles in capital investments.

Large-scale production of new types of synthetic materials will make it possible to expand sharply the output of high-quality and cheap consumer goods, as well as to raise the technical level and make more economical all branches of the national economy. Great possibilities are opening up for the use of these materials in the building industry, especially in the construction of houses and in furniture making.

The target figures envisage a nearly 200 per cent increase in the output of mineral fertilisers and a considerable expansion in the assortment of chemical products. The output of concentrated mineral fertilisers and more effective phosphorous-organic preparations against agricultural pests and diseases will be increased as well as weed-control chemicals.

The seven-year period should see the construction or the completion of more than 140 new large-scale chemical enterprises and renovations to more than 130 enterprises. It is planned to set up large-scale combined enterprises for the integrated processing of oil gases from oil extraction, natural gases, gases of oil refineries, and other types of raw materials.

The building of new chemical enterprises and the reconstruction of existing ones will be done on the basis of the wide application of the achievements of science and technology of our country and of foreign experience.

4. The Fuel Industry. For a further improvement in the structure of the country's fuel pattern, the draft target figures pursue a definite policy of priority development of the oil and gas industries. To that end, it is planned that the oil and gas industries should produce fuel not only for motors and domestic needs, but also for industrial enterprises, power stations, railways and water transport.

The share of oil and gas in the total fuel production will increase from 31 per cent at present to 51 per cent in 1965, and the share of coal will drop from 59 per cent to 43 per cent.

Expansion of the use of oil and gas as technological and power fuel and as raw materials for the chemical industry will make it possible to achieve a much better use of the country's fuel and raw material resources and to make a big economy in labour.

In the *oil* industry it is planned to extend oil extraction in 1965 to 230-240 million tons, a more than two-fold increase over 1958. The average annual increase in oil extraction will amount to 16,700,000 to 18,100,000 tons, as against 6,600,000 tons in 1951-1955, and 14,200,000 tons in 1956-1958.

The plan provides for the further improvement of conditions for exploiting oilfields so as to ensure the greatest extraction with the smallest outlay, and to achieve the planned level of oil extraction. The oil refining targets set for 1959-1965 fully meet the needs of the national economy as regards oil products and ensure a considerable improvement in the quality and exploitation properties of petrol for motor vehicles, diesel fuel and lubricants.

The capacities for the primary refining of oil will increase by 110 to 120 per cent in 1959-1965; catalytic cracking, 330 per cent; catalytic reforming, sixteen to eighteen times; and the production of lubricants, by 100 per cent.

In the *gas* industry it is envisaged to increase the extraction and production of gas in 1965 to 150,000 million cubic metres,* as against 30,000 million cubic metres in 1958, or approximately five times.

While satisfying all the needs for gas both as a chemical raw material and as fuel for domestic needs, more than 80 per cent of the entire gas output is to be used in industry.

This seven-year period will see the laying of approximately 26,000 kilometres† of trunk gas pipelines and branch lines to the cities.

Automation and remote control of technological processes at oil and gas fields, oil refineries, and all trunk oil pipelines, petroleum product pipelines, and gas pipelines, will be widely pursued in the oil and gas industries.

In the *coal* industry it is envisaged to step up coal output in 1965 to 596-609 million tons, a 20 to 23 per cent increase over 1958, and the output of the most economical coals in the eastern parts of the country (exclusive of the Urals) will increase by 42 to 45 per cent. The output of coking coals is to go up by 60 to 66 per cent and will amount to 150-156 million tons in 1965.

To ensure the planned expansion of coal output it is envisaged to open up in this seven-year period (including the reconstruction of existing enterprises), coal pits and open-cast mines with a capacity of 196-212 million tons, with priority construction of new pits for mining coking coals. As a rule, large pits and open-cast mines with higher technical performance, and capable of being run more economically will be built.

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* One cubic metre=35.3 cubic feet approx.

† One kilometre=0.62 miles approx.

The most effective open-cast and hydraulic methods of coal mining will be further extended in the forthcoming seven-year period. Special attention must be devoted to improving the quality of coal and its better concentration.

A major task in the coal industry is to improve working conditions, considerably improve technical-economic performances, in particular increasing labour productivity and reducing production costs.

With a view to a still more rapid development of the country's productive forces and providing mineral raw-material resources for the planned growth of the national economy, it is planned to expand *geological surveying work* by approximately 65 per cent.

Above all it is proposed to step up sharply oil and gas prospecting, as well as the exploration of deposits of rich and easily concentrated ores of ferrous and non-ferrous metals situated in economically favourable conditions for their exploitation, taking into consideration the most rational distribution of new enterprises.

Special attention is to be devoted to making geological surveying work more economical by using the most efficient methods of geological surveying, new drilling facilities and geophysical apparatus.

5. Electrification. The forthcoming seven-year period will be a decisive stage in implementing Lenin's idea concerning the all-round electrification of the country.

In 1956, electric power output in the country will increase to 500,000-520,000 million kw. hours, i.e., 100 to 120 per cent, and the fixed capacity of electric power plants will increase more than 100 per cent.

Besides the further electrification of industry, some 20,000 km. of railways will be electrified during this seven-year period, as well as all the state farms, repair and technical service stations, collective farms and industrial settlements.

As the chief trend in the development of the electric power industry of the U.S.S.R. in 1959-1965, it is proposed to give priority to the construction of thermal electric stations on the basis of cheap coal, natural gas and mazout, to speed up the development of electric grids, and to work towards the establishment of a single power system in the U.S.S.R. which will ensure a more rapid rate of development for the country's power industry with smaller capital outlay and on a higher technical basis.

The fixed capacity of thermal turbine electric stations will increase 130-140 per cent by the end of the seven-year period. Of the 58-60 million kilowatts of new capacity to be put into operation at turbine electric power stations, 47-50 million kilowatts will be at thermal electric stations, mainly by building large condensation stations, each with a capacity of one million kilowatts or more, with the installation at them of 100-, 150-, 200-, and 300-thousand kw. units in a block system (boiler-turbine), permitting a considerable increase in construction at lower costs.

The enlarged capacities of thermal electric stations in combination with the wide use of natural gas and mazout at many of them will make it possible to lower the estimated cost of one kilowatt of fixed capacity at all condensation electric power plants, to be built in 1959-65, by an average of 23 per cent, as compared with 1958.

The priority construction of thermal electric power plants will make it possible to increase, in the course of the seven-year period, the total capacities to be commissioned at electric power stations by approximately 10 million kilowatts, by reducing capital investments in the construction of hydro-electric power plants. If the correlation that had developed in previous years between the capacities of thermal and hydro-power plants were preserved, it would be necessary either to reduce the planned putting into operation of new stations, or to increase capital investments in the development of the power industry by 23,000 million roubles.

Besides putting into operation large thermal electric power plants, it is proposed to complete the construction of the Stalingrad, Bratsk, Kremenchug, Votkinsk, Bukhtarma and a number of other hydro-electric stations. It is also planned to launch the construction of several new hydro-electric stations, chiefly in the areas which do not have enough nor sufficiently cheap fuel resources.

Single power systems will be created during these seven years in the European part of the U.S.S.R. and Central Siberia, as well as pooled power systems in the North-West and West, Trans-Caucasus, Kazakhstan and Central Asia. It is proposed to extend the length of the electric grids of 35-500-kilovolt tension approximately 150-200 per cent, which will make it possible to cover towns and industrial and rural districts of the country more widely by centralised electric supplies, and to reduce the construction of small, costly and non-economical electric stations.

The construction of inter-collective-farm and inter-district electric stations will be unfolded, utilising the funds of the collective farms. It is proposed to expand the centralised heating system of industrial enterprises and cities.

Important measures will be taken during these seven years in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. A number of atomic electric power stations with various types of reactors will start operating.

6. Engineering. The high rate of development of the engineering industry, envisaged in the target figures, will ensure the supply of new equipment to industrial establishments and a radical improvement in the technology of production, which will be a decisive factor for the growth of labour productivity, will ease working conditions and enable a further reduction in the working day.

Particular attention is to be given to the development of the electrical equipment industry as the major technical basis for the country's electrification. On the basis of experience and the achievements of science it is planned to raise considerably the technical level and quality of electrical machines, devices, apparatus, cables and electrical insulating materials so as to satisfy the requirements of all branches of the economy and the needs of the people.

Transition to integrated mechanisation and automatic control of production, with the use of electronic devices, represents the most outstanding feature of contemporary technical progress and must become the main trend in the designing of new machines.

In 1959-1965 the engineering industry will ensure:

The manufacture of the latest equipment for all branches of the economy and in the first place for the iron and steel and non-ferrous metals, chemical and power industries and construction of excavators, rolling mills, heavy-duty presses and also sets of machines and instruments for the further mechanisation of arduous and labour-consuming jobs and the wide introduction of automation in industry, transport and agriculture.

The design and manufacture of machines on the basis of utilising the latest achievements and discoveries in science and technology, particularly radio-electronics, super-conductivity, super-sound, radio-isotopes, semi-conductors, nuclear energy, and so on;

Improvement of the technical and economic characteristics and standards of the manufactured machines and equipment: co-efficient of efficiency, productivity, reliability in operation with a considerable reduction of their weight.

The wide use of materials with improved and special characteristics and properties such as corrosion and heat resisting metals, light alloys, plastics, semi-conductors, ferro-magnetic and other materials.

Further development of specialisation and co-ordination of industrial establishments.

The carrying out of measures to economise materials in the manufacture of equipment.

Radical improvement of production techniques and the retooling of engineering enterprises, through the wide replacement and modernisation of equipment and the substantial expansion of mechanisation and automation, not only of the main but also of auxiliary jobs, first of all in foundry production, forging and stamping; the putting into operation of no less than 1,300 automatic machine lines, the development of the manufacture of special and multi-tool machine-tools and machine tools with programme control, stamping and calking presses, machines for precision casting under pressure, casting in iron moulds, casting in thin-shell moulds and according to wax patterns.

The output of the engineering and metal-working industries will nearly double in seven years. Such branches as heavy engineering, precision instrument-making, radio electronics, electrical equipment and machine-tool making will be developed at a high rate.

Production of major types of machines and instruments is planned as follows:

	1965	Increase compared with 1958
	thousands	*Percentage*
Metal cutting machine-tools	190-200	40-50
including special, specialised and aggregate machine-tools	*thousands* 38	100
Forging and pressing machines	*thousands* 36.2	50

	1965	Increase compared with 1958
Automatic and semi-automatic machine lines	*complete sets* 250-271	*Percentage* 90-110
Precision instruments	*million roubles* 18,500-19,200	150-160
including computers and mathematical machines	*million roubles* 2,000-2,100	350-370
Turbines	*million kw.* 18.7-20.4	180-200
Generators for turbines	*million kw.* 17.5-18.4	200-220
Electric motors of alternating current	*million kw.* 32-34	120-140
Rolling mill equipment	*thousand tons* 200-220	100-120
Chemical equipment	*million roubles* 3,500-3,700	230-250
Technological equipment for the textile industry	*million roubles* 2,500	120
Technological equipment for the food and flour milling industries	*million roubles* 3,800-4,100	110-130
Motor vehicles	*thousands* 750-856	50-70
Trunk-line, electric and diesel locomotives	*units* 2,550-2,700	
	million h.p. 8.4-9.0	180
Technological equipment for the cement industry	*thousand tons* 180-220	110-160
Technological equipment for foundry production	*million roubles* 360-410	100-130

The expansion of engineering envisaged by the target figures, will require a considerable development of specialisation and co-ordination in production, replacement and modernisation of obsolete equipment and the radical improvement of technological processes, in the first place on the basis of a wide introduction of automation. These measures will make it possible to ensure, without building new plants, a considerable increase in the manufacture of turbines, generators, steam boilers, tractors, diesel locomotives, electric locomotives and other machines.

The draft target figures call for reducing the per unit expenditure of rolled ferrous metals in machine-building by no less than 25 per cent on an average in seven years The use of aluminium and plastics in cable

production will save the state up to 10,000 million roubles in seven years and yield an economy of over 400,000 tons of lead and over 400,000 tons of copper.

7. Timber, paper and woodworking industry. The target figures envisage a substantial growth in the output of the timber, paper and woodworking industry. The production of paper and cardboard, boards made from wood shavings and wood fibre, prefabricated houses, furniture, plywood and parts will increase considerably. Provision is made for the better use of timber and the processing of logs in timber felling areas so as to reduce considerably the haulage of undressed timber.

Total timber haulage, not counting small producers, will increase from 322 million cubic metres in 1958 to 372-378 million cubic metres in 1965. The haulage of commercial timber will increase to 275-280 million cubic metres.

The production of sawn timber in industry covered by the plan is to increase from 68.6 million cubic metres in 1958 to 92-95 million cubic metres in 1965. Timber sawing in the wooded areas of the North and Siberia will increase by 80 per cent.

It is planned to increase, in the next few years, the production of prefabricated standard houses, and of sets of parts for houses with walls, made from local building materials. Provision is made to increase the production of furniture in 1965 to 18,000 million roubles or 140 per cent of that of 1958, and to improve the quality of furniture.

The pulp and paper, wood-chemical and hydrolytic branches of the industry should be developed substantially. The production of cellulose in 1965 is planned approximately at 4,800,000 tons, or 130 per cent of that of 1958. To ensure the needs of industry in artificial fibres, the production of viscose cellulose will be brought up to 580,000 tons in 1965, or a 350 per cent increase.

The production of paper in 1965 is scheduled at 3,500,000 tons, an increase of 60 per cent, cardboard approximately at 2,800,000 tons or four times that of 1958. Particularly big will be the expansion in the output of cardboard for packing, from 70,000 tons in 1958 to 1,500,000 tons in 1965. The production of newsprint is to grow by 80 per cent. The output of wrapping paper for the needs of the food industry will be increased.

B. Production of Consumer Goods

The light and food industries are growing continuously and the production of consumer goods is expanding in our country on the basis of the high level of development reached in heavy industry and the successful carrying out of the measures outlined by the Party for a big advance in agriculture.

We have now created the conditions for expanding still more in the next few years the output of manufactured goods and foodstuffs and also of household articles, thereby making considerable headway in accomplishing the task of fully satisfying the constantly rising material and cultural requirements of the Soviet people, with the aim of covering adequately in the next seven years the needs of the population in fabrics, clothing, footwear and other goods.

8. Light Industry. The gross output of light industry will increase in seven years approximately by 50 per cent.

Production of the main items of light industry is planned as follows:

	1958 expected fulfilment	1965	1965 in per cent of 1958
	*million metres**		
Cotton fabrics	5,800	7,700-8,000	133-138
Woollen fabrics	300	500	167
Linen fabrics	480	635	132
Silk fabrics	814	1,485	182
	million pairs		
Hosiery	882	1,250	142
	million pieces		
Knitted underwear	392	780	199
Knitted garments	95	160	168
	million pairs		
Leather footwear	355	515	145

Provision is also made for a further improvement in the variety and quality of fabrics, clothing and footwear. The production of hosiery and other knitted articles from low-quality yarn must be categorically forbidden. The output of fabrics enjoying greater demand will be expanded substantially: nap fabrics approximately 250 per cent, melange fabrics 80 per cent, and calico fabrics 60 per cent. Best quality worsteds from staple fibres will be produced in large quantities.

Greater production of consumer goods is ensured both by the growing supply of natural raw materials and the processing of artificial and synthetic materials.

The contemplated rates of expansion in the output of fabrics, clothing and footwear will make it possible by the end of the seven-year period to bring the U.S.S.R. near to the level of the United States, both in total output and in *per capita* production. In 1959-65 it is planned to build approximately 156 new, large light-industry establishments and to complete the construction of 114 enterprises, which were started prior to 1959; 260 per cent more spindles and 190 per cent more looms will be put into operation than in 1952-1958, and the productive capacity of boot and shoe establishments will be more than doubled.

Together with the building of new enterprises, a substantial number of existing factories will be reconstructed, and the old, low-productive equipment will be replaced by new, up-to-date highly efficient machines.

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* One metre=1.09 yards.

9. Food Industry. The target figures envisage the following output of the major products of the food industry:

	1958 expected fulfilment	1965	1965 in per cent of 1958
	thousand	*tons*	
Meat, including first-category subsidiary products, from state raw material resources	2,830	6,130	217
Butter from state raw material resources	627	1,006	160
Dairy products, in terms of milk	6,017	13,546	225
Granulated sugar (from sugar beet)	5,150	9,250-10,000	180-194
Vegetable oil, from state raw material resources	1,221	1,975	162
Fish catch	2,850	4,626	162
	million	*decalitres**	
Ethyl alcohol	158.8	202.8	128
including alcohol made from edible raw material	111.7	100	90

For *per capita* output of a number of major foodstuffs the U.S.S.R. will overtake and surpass the most developed capitalist countries.

Together with an expansion of production, the necessary measures are planned for a further improvement in the flavour and health-giving properties of products, a considerable improvement in the packaging of goods, a greater output of semi-prepared foods, delicatessen products, baby and dietetic foods, and a greater output of packaged foods.

In the course of seven years about 250 new meat processing enterprises, over 1,000 milk processing factories, over 200 canneries and other factories will be put into operation. The daily beet processing capacities of sugar refineries will be increased by 320,000 tons, or more than twice over. The greater fish catch is to be attained by developing new fishing grounds in seas and oceans, and by the wide use of ponds, lakes, rivers and reservoirs.

It is planned to expand the output of foodstuffs at existing establishments through the fuller use of production capacities, the equitable use of enterprises throughout the year, the introduction of new technological processes, mechanisation and automation of production, by ensuring the comprehensive use of raw materials, by obtaining a higher yield of ready products, reducing losses and waste in production. Cold storage facilities for keeping foodstuffs will nearly treble in industry and in trade.

Bearing in mind that a considerable proportion of agricultural raw materials are processed outside of state food factories, it is necessary to launch the building, by the efforts of the collective farms, state farms, and consumers' co-operatives, of establishments for baking bread, for producing sausage and semi-prepared meat products, butter, cheese, potted cheese, canned vegetables and fruit, starch and other foodstuffs. In view of the growing incomes of the collective farms and their greater marketable output, alongside of building establishments for processing agricultural products in separate collective farms, it is necessary to pool more extensively the resources of several collective farms for setting up inter-collective farm canneries, bakeries, sausage-factories and other establishments for processing milk, meat, vegetables and fruit. This will make it possible to build larger enterprises with up-to-date equipment and technology.

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* One decalitre=2.2 gallons.

10. **Production of Household Goods.** The output of household goods and also of machines and appliances which lighten women's work in the home will be doubled, reaching 88,000 million roubles in 1965. There will be a substantial increase in the output of furniture, sewing machines, refrigerators, washing-machines, dish-washers, wireless sets, radiograms and television sets, clocks and watches, bicycles, motor-cycles and motor-scooters, cameras, and electric household appliances.

The mass production of household goods will be organised on the basis of expanding the production of synthetic materials.

Local factories and co-operative establishments are to make a substantial contribution to the further increase in the output of consumer goods and the improvement of daily services for the people. These enterprises must make wider use of local sources of raw materials, improve their equipment and production techniques and, in this way, make a big improvement in the variety and quality of the goods they put out.

C. Integrated Mechanisation and Automation of Production; Specialisation and Co-ordination in Industry

11. Integrated mechanisation and the automation of production processes constitute the chief and decisive method for ensuring further technical progress in economy and, on this basis, a new increase in labour productivity, the lowering of costs and an improvement in the quality of output.

Steps to automate production processes are being carried out in all fields of industry, in transport and at communication establishments. Our industry has scored some success in the development of automation, primarily in the power industry, in the iron and steel industry, and in the engineering industry. Several systems of automation and remote control have been put into operation in the chemical, oil-refining, coal-mining, light and food industries, and in several other branches.

Much needs to be done in the way of mechanisation and automation in the engineering industry, where manual labour still takes up as much as half of the entire working time. In many branches of industry and in agriculture, transport and loading and unloading operations must be mechanised. The central task in the near future is to complete the integrated mechanisation of production processes.

We must turn from automation of individual units and aggregates to integrated automation, to the founding of fully automated shops, technological processes, and enterprises.

The achievements of computing techniques hold out great prospects as regards the automating of production processes. The application of modern mechanical computers for controlling production processes enables the automatic selection and most efficient operation of the technological process.

Apart from carrying out the over-all programme of automation in all fields of industry, it is planned to set up more than fifty experimental model enterprises where the latest models of integrated automation will be put into effect.

12. The target figures envisage large undertakings in specialisation and co-ordination in industry. These include:

The further comprehensive development of the economic areas through the most rational use of natural resources, bearing in mind the need to specialise and improve co-ordination and to eliminate wasteful methods of transport;

The far better use of the productive capacity at existing enterprises;

The carrying out of specialisation not only in industry but also in other spheres of economy—in transport, building, repair and other jobs.

Great attention must be paid to improving the technique of founding and stamping, and everything must be done to perfect and develop methods of precision casting in engineering.

The target figures propose the further development of the engineering industry's supply facilities, both by improving specialisation and reconditioning existing enterprises and by building another seventy-five to eighty big new specialised shops and plants for the manufacture of castings, forgings and stamped pieces, with the productive capacity of these specialised enterprises reaching, by 1965, 14,700,000 tons for pig iron castings, 4 million tons for steel castings, 1,600,000 tons for forgings, and 3,800,000 tons for stamped pieces. The capacity of specialised plants for the manufacture of foundry equipment will be more than quadrupled.

The manufacture of equipment for precision casting is envisaged in the plan.

A considerable extension is envisaged in the productive capacity of specialised enterprises manufacturing items used en masse including among other things, standard reducers, metal-working instruments, hardware, electrodes, fittings and industrial accessories. Their production should be concentrated at a smaller number of enterprises.

It will be expedient in the manufacture of motor-cars, tractors and farm machinery, in heavy engineering, and in the manufacture of road-laying machinery, to concentrate the production of items of one and the same type at the smallest number of plants, and to organise the centralised manufacture of uniform and standard units, parts, and aggregates by applying the methods of mass and large-scale serial production. Considerable measures are envisaged for the wide-scale application of the Paton method in welding, with a view to organising the manufacture of special profiles of various parts and articles by this method. This will enable less efficient and labour-consuming jobs in founding, forging and metal working to be largely reduced.

13. **Productivity of Labour** in industry, which is the decisive factor to increase output and raise the living standards of the working people, will considerably increase on the basis of measures to be carried out in the

next seven years in the integrated mechanisation and automation of production processes and of the development of specialisation and co-ordination in industry.

It is planned that productivity of labour, per employee, in industry will increase by from 45 to 50 per cent over 1959-65, while, taking into account the reduction of working hours, the output per hour will increase still more.

Technically substantiated rate-fixing is important for the further growth of labour productivity. Out-moded substandard output quotas are still being employed at several enterprises. Energetic measures must be taken to introduce technically substantiated output rates. Serious heed must be paid to the mechanisation of auxiliary jobs and to the remedying of shortcomings in the organisation of labour and wages.

14. Alongside the planned volume of gross output and the growth of labour productivity, it is envisaged that over 1959-65 production costs will be reduced, in comparable prices, by roughly 11.5 per cent.

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In the carrying out of the huge programme for the development of socialist industry for 1959-65, the economic councils have an important part to play. They must see to it that the management of industry is further improved and that capital investments and material resources are most rationally employed in order to obtain, in the shortest conceivable time, the best possible results from both new and reconditioned enterprises.

The creative initiative and activity shown by factory workers, engineers and technicians, in exploring new production reserves, must be more widely developed and supported. Every effort must be made to use these new production reserves to the fullest advantage for advancing all branches of the economy, to introduce persistently new techniques, integrated mechanisation and automation of production, to modernise equipment and to effect specialisation and co-ordination in industry, and on the basis of all this, to continually increase the productivity of labour.

The selfless labour and creative initiative of the heroic working class, of our glorious scientific and technical intelligentsia, of the entire Soviet people, is the earnest and guarantee that the stupendous tasks outlined for 1959-65 in further developing socialist industry will be successfully fulfilled.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST AGRICULTURE

Great successes have been achieved in the development of socialist agriculture as a result of the important economic and political measures carried out in recent years. Our socialist industry has equipped agriculture with modern machinery and has increased the production of mineral fertilisers and of chemicals for combating agricultural pests and weeds. Collective and state farms now command a large army of highly skilled personnel. Vast expanses of virgin and long-fallow land have been reclaimed in the recent period and the country's crop areas have been considerably extended.

The task, in the coming seven years, is to make agricultural production grow to an extent where it will make possible the satisfaction of the demands for staple foods and a big increase in the resources of agricultural raw materials, in order to provide the population with a wide range of high-quality foodstuffs in abundance and to meet all the other requirements of the state for agricultural products.

The proposed programme for the further development of agriculture will go hand in hand with the improvement of socialist relations of production and with the bringing closer together of the two forms of socialist property, co-operative and publicly-owned. This will be expressed in the further development of the collective farm system, in the growth of stocks, in the increase and proper use of the indivisible funds of the collective farms, and in the extension of production ties between the collective farms to organise jointly industrial, building and other economic establishments, and to construct together power stations, roads, irrigation and drainage networks, enterprises for the processing and storing of agricultural products, schools, especially boarding schools, infirmaries for the aged and hospitals and clubs.

As collective farm production develops, and when the collective farms have become large-scale establishments, equipped with advanced technique and commanding skilled personnel, the material and other requirements of collective farmers will be satisfied in increasing measure from the commonly-owned economy, and therefore their private, subsidiary holdings will gradually lose their importance.

The state farms, the role of which in socialist agriculture has considerably increased of late, will develop as modern socialist establishments providing the collective farms with an example of how best to use land and machinery for the utmost agricultural production with the smallest employment of manpower and resources. The trend of development of state farms will be that of drawing workers more and more into the direct management of production.

The new stage in the development of the collective farm system and the increased role of the state farms in advancing agricultural production will make it possible to create more rapidly an abundance of agricultural products, which is a major requisite for the transition to communism.

1. The draft target figures for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1959-65 call for:

a further expansion of grain production, so as to ensure by the end of the seven-year period a grain harvest of 10,000 to 11,000 million poods* a year;

an increase in the production of the main industrial crops in 1965 as follows: raw cotton, to 5,700,000 to 6,100,000 tons, or 35 to 45 per cent more than in 1957; sugar beet, to 70 to 78 million tons, or 80 to 100 per cent more; oil-bearing seeds, to approximately 5,500,000 tons, or 70 per cent more; flax fibre, to 580,000 tons, or 32 per cent more than in 1957;

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* 62 poods=one long ton.

an increase in 1965 of the gross potato crop to approximately 147 million tons, as against 88 million tons in 1957;

increased output of vegetables to satisfy fully the needs of the population;

an increase in the production of fruit and berries, during the seven years, by no less than 100 per cent; grapes by no less than 300 per cent;

an increase in the output of the chief animal products in 1965, as compared with 1958: meat (slaughter weight), to at least 16 million tons, or double; milk, to 100 to 105 million tons, or a 70 to 80 per cent increase; wool, to approximately 548,000 tons, or 70 per cent more; and eggs to 37,000 million, or 60 per cent more.

Gross farm output as a whole will be up by 70 per cent in 1965, as compared with 1958.

It is planned to bring about a big improvement in the forthcoming seven years in the use of the land as the basic means of production in agriculture. The output of major farm products per 100 hectares of farm land will substantially increase in 1965 and will surpass the present output of these products per 100 hectares of farm land in the United States, as shown by the following figures:

	per 100 hectares of farm land (metric centners)*	
	U.S.S.R. 1965	U.S.A. 1957
Grain	329-360	280
Potatoes	294	19
Sugar	18.5-20	4.1
Meat (slaughter weight)	32	29
Milk	200-210	101
Wool	1.1	0.2

2. Crop Production. The forthcoming seven-year period is to see a further rapid expansion of crop production. Today, when the Soviet people, led by the Party have carried out extensive work in bringing virgin and long-fallow land under the plough, in equipping agriculture with the latest technical facilities and providing it with qualified personnel, when seed production has been considerably improved and the output of chemical fertilisers is increasing, the following major national economic task has arisen: to step up the yields of all agricultural crops.

The utmost expansion of the output of grain as the basis of all agricultural production will be the chief line in the development of crop production for the forthcoming period, too. The chief producers of marketable grain will continue to be the collective farms and state farms of Siberia, the Urals, the Volga area, the Kazakh S.S.R., as well as the Ukrainian S.S.R., the Northern Caucasus, and the central black-earth zone of the Russian Federative Republic where, along with the development of grain production, the output of industrial crops and highly productive animal husbandry will be considerably expanded. In the non-black-earth regions of Russia as well as in Byelorussia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, higher yields and greater gross harvests of grain should provide the collective farms' and state farms' own grain food and fodder needs.

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* Ten metric centners=one long ton.

Besides increasing the production of grain it is necessary to improve its quality, paying particular attention to the production of the most valuable hard wheat varieties, better varieties of buckwheat and vegetables.

The area under sunflower seeds, flax seeds and other oil-bearing plants should be expanded and their yields considerably increased in the Urals and Siberia as well as in the Kazakh S.S.R. Special attention should be paid to increasing the yields of sunflower seeds in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Northern Caucasus, the Volga area and in the central black-earth districts of Russia.

In the suburbs of large cities and industrial centres, the production of potatoes and vegetables should be concentrated on specialised state farms, using for this mainly floodland, irrigated land and drained peatland.

High stable yields of all agricultural crops must be obtained and gross harvests must be raised to the planned levels by using a scientifically substantiated farming system, applicable to the conditions of the given economic zones of the country and of each farm, by the further specialisation and improvement in the distribution of agricultural production, and the wide application of the achievements of science and advanced experience. Employment of a proper system of farm management should be regarded as a matter of great state importance.

In the next seven-year period it is necessary to introduce on each collective and state farm a proper crop rotation as a major component part of the farm management system, which will determine the direction and rational co-ordination of the various branches of production; and ensure a correct system of cultivating the soil and the use of selected seeds for all crops.

It is planned to continue the expansion of the irrigated area in the cotton-growing districts, reclamation work in the north-west and western districts, and bringing water to pastures which have no or little water.

The target figures for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. envisage by 1965 an increase in the supply of mineral fertilisers to agriculture to 31 million tons, as against 10,300,000 tons in 1958. It is also necessary to increase considerably the accumulation and use of organic fertilisers, to extend the liming of sour soil, and the application of gypsum to salt land.

The growth of the chemical industry will create conditions in the forthcoming seven-year period for improving pest and disease control of agricultural plants as well as for weed control by chemicals—which is an additional reserve for increasing the gross harvests of agricultural crops.

3. Animal Husbandry. In animal husbandry the chief task in the forthcoming seven years is to increase the output of meat, milk, eggs and wool. While the average annual increase in meat production in 1952-58 amounted to approximately 500,000 tons (slaughter weight), in 1959-65 it must exceed 1,100,000 tons; milk, respectively, 3,100,000 tons and 5,900,000 to 6,600,000 tons; wool, 18,000 tons and 33,000 tons. Milk yields must rise to no less than 2,600 kilograms per cow on the collective farms.

At the same time it is necessary to ensure a sharp increase in the number of all kinds of livestock and poultry. The average annual increase of the herd in 1959-65, compared with that of the 1952-58 period, must be: for cattle, 22 per cent, including cows 120 per cent; sheep, nearly 100 per cent.

In the first part of the seven-year period, the task of increasing the production of meat will be accomplished chiefly by developing pig breeding and poultry farming; and in the subsequent period, with the growth in the number of cattle and sheep, the output of beef and mutton will considerably increase.

To step up the productivity of livestock, it is necessary to improve the organisation of pedigree breeding, increase the numbers of pedigree stock on the collective and state farms, making extensive use of highly productive pedigree animals for artificial insemination.

The chief requisite for the successful accomplishment of the programme for developing animal husbandry is the creation of a solid fodder supply base. It is proposed to overcome the lag in the production of fodder and to provide animal husbandry in all parts of the country with sufficient quantities of diverse and nourishing fodder.

The planned increase in grain production will make it possible to allocate 85 to 90 million tons of concentrated fodder for livestock in 1965. At the same time the production of hay should be increased at least two-fold; silage, no less than four-fold; and approximately twice the amount of potatoes should be allocated for livestock fodder as in 1957.

Maize must play a decisive part in increasing fodder production. The experience in cultivating maize on large areas in different parts of the country conclusively confirms the possibility of obtaining no less than 500 metric centners of tops and cobs per hectare. Maize sown by the square-pocket method, with the use of correct scientific farming practices and complete mechanisation of all work in sowing, tending and harvesting the crop, yields the maximum quantity of fodder per hectare with less outlay of manpower and money, as compared with other crops.

Extensive work should be carried out to improve natural hayfields and pastures, to increase their productivity at least one and a half times.

The production of concentrated fodder must be increased to 18 to 20 million tons as against 3,900,000 tons in 1957; steps should be taken to make full use of the waste products of the fish and meat industries.

The construction of the most economical livestock premises must be considerably expanded, and the livestock department must be mechanised, especially with regard to water supplies, milking, and internal transport.

4. Procurement of Agricultural Products. The target figures envisage that the procurement of the basic agricultural products should be increased in 1965 as follows:

	1965 (*thousand tons*)	1965 per cent of 1957
Raw cotton	5,700-6,100	135-145
Sugar beet	70,000-78,000	180-200
Oil-bearing seeds	3,560	180
Potatoes	11,720	148
Flax fibre	530	137
Meat	11,050	220
Milk	40,610	200
Wool	540	190
Eggs (million)	10,000	230

It is intended to set the amount of grain procurements at a somewhat higher level than the planned procurements from the 1958 crop, which ensures the state its needs in grain and at the same time makes it possible to increase considerably the use of grain in the collective and state farms for obtaining meat, milk and other animal products.

The planning and carrying out of procurements of agricultural products must be most closely co-ordinated with the proper distribution of agricultural production in the different zones and areas of the country, taking into account their natural and economic conditions, and should lead to the development of productive forces in agriculture.

The full and timely fulfilment of the agricultural procurement plans is a major indication of the proper understanding by farming people of the general interests of the state. In the future, too, it is necessary to observe state discipline in this matter, taking measures for the successful fulfilment and overfulfilment of the annual procurement plans for all agricultural products and also of the plans drawn up for the seven-year period. In doing this it is necessary to ensure the unconditional fulfilment of assignments for the delivery of products to the all-Union fund designated for the timely satisfaction of the general requirements of the state and the fulfilment of inter-Republican deliveries.

5. Development of State Farms. The output of agricultural products in state farms will be greatly increased in the forthcoming seven years. The role of the state farms as leading socialist enterprises in agriculture should be emphasised still more.

It is planned to complete in the next seven years the building of production premises, and houses on state farms, especially in the virgin land development areas. Provision is made to achieve in 1965, in comparable prices, a reduction in the cost of producing grain no less than 30 per cent compared with 1957, meat 19 per cent, milk 23 per cent, wool 8 per cent, cotton 20 per cent. To develop state farm production and ensure high profitability of the state farms, a considerable increase is planned in the supply of machinery and materials to them and their requirements in mineral fertilisers will be fully met. Specialisation of state farms in the output of specific products will be carried out.

6. Mechanisation and Electrification of Agriculture. The utmost expansion of mechanisation and electrification of production, and the further provision of the latest equipment to the collective and state farms is a decisive condition for fulfilling the assignments as regards the development of agriculture in 1959-65.

It is planned to produce for agriculture in seven years over 1 million tractors, about 400,000 grain harvester-combines and large quantities of other machinery and equipment.

The greater technical facilities will make it possible to reduce the time required for agricultural work and to extend the introduction of integrated mechanisation of agriculture as applicable to different zones of the country.

Electrification of agriculture will be expanded very much in 1959-65. It is envisaged to complete in the main the electrification of all collective farms in the country by the end of the seven-year period, while the electrification of state farms and repair and technical service stations will be completed much sooner. The volume of work in electrifying collective farms, scheduled for the coming seven years, will be two-and-a-half times as large as that in 1952-58. Consumption of electric power in agriculture will increase approximately by 300 per cent in seven years. To accomplish the task of electrifying agriculture, it is necessary to make substantial use of collective farm funds for building inter-collective-farm and inter-district electric stations. Provision is also made for supplying electricity to state and collective farms from the electric networks of state power systems and electric stations. Collective and state farms will make wider use of electric power in production.

7. Forestry. It is planned to so use the timber resources as not only to satisfy fully the country's current needs, but also to preserve and replenish the forests.

The growing requirements of the economy and the population in timber will be covered by the greater felling and processing of timber in the forest-rich areas of the North, the Urals and Siberia. It is necessary to enlist the technical facilities and personnel of timbering organisations for reafforestation work.

Forest management is to be reorganised and resumed on an area of 262 million hectares, forests are to be sown and planted and reafforestation measures are to be carried out on approximately 11 million hectares. Improvement of the qualitative composition of forests and protection of woodlands from fires and harmful insects are urgent tasks.

The work of increasing the wooded area in steppe and forest-steppe districts of the country by planting trees on inconvenient lands not used in agriculture should be extended, and road building and drainage work in forests should be launched.

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Problems of raising labour productivity, reducing the outlay of labour and resources for the production of a unit of output have now advanced to the foreground in agriculture, just as in all branches of the economy. In the seven-year period labour productivity in the collective farms should approximately double, and in the state farms should increase by 55 to 60 per cent. Each collective and state farm should not only make sure that they obtain as much produce from the land they are responsible for, but also run their enterprises thriftily, making the most rational use of all potentialities and exercising the strictest economy. It is precisely on this basis that we will ensure a steady reduction of prices of agricultural products and a further improvement in the well-being of the people.

The target figures for the economic development of the U.S.S.R. in 1959-65 provide for a big increase in agricultural production in our country. Great changes have taken place in agriculture in the last five years; all the requisites have been created for the successful accomplishment of the tasks put forward in the forthcoming seven-year period. Socialist emulation of agriculturists and the experience of the best collective and state farms show that it is really possible to cope successfully with this important task of developing agriculture.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The coming seven-year period will see the radical technical reconditioning of the main types of transport, especially rail and air transport.

1. **Goods traffic on the railways** will increase in the seven-year period to 1,800,000-1,850,000 million ton-kilometres or by 40 to 45 per cent. In 1965 between 85 and 87 per cent of the entire freight carriage on the railways will be hauled by electric and diesel locomotives, against 26 per cent in 1958. The length of track to be switched to electric and diesel traction will reach approximately 100,000 km.

Key trunk lines, including the Moscow-Kuibyshev-Irkutsk-Far East, the Moscow-Gorky-Sverdlovsk, the Moscow-Kazan-Sverdlovsk, the Karaganda-Magnitogorsk-Ufa, the Moscow-Kharkov-Rostov-Mineralny Vody and other lines, will be converted to electric traction, as the result of which the network of electrified railways will approximately triple.

It is planned, in order to open up the natural resources in the new areas and to increase transport communications between the key economic areas, to lay about 9,000 km. of new trunk-lines and some 8,000 km. of branch lines. The construction of the biggest South-Siberian and Middle-Siberian trunk lines will be completed and several new railway lines will be laid in the districts of Kazakhstan, the Urals and the Volga area. Furthermore, 2,700 km. of railway lines are to be laid in areas of forest development.

The latest automation and telemechanical devices will find widespread application in rail transport. It is planned, over 1959-65, to equip 18,000 to 20,000 kilometres of railway lines with automatic block systems and centralised dispatching. To ensure the efficient use of new powerful locomotives, no less than 70,000 km. of new rails, mainly heavy rails, will be laid on operating lines.

As a result of the technical reconditioning of the railways and the better use of their main resources, productivity of labour in rail transport will go up 34 to 37 per cent in the seven-year period, to surpass the present level of labour productivity on the railways in the U.S.A. Haulage costs by rail will be reduced roughly by 22 per cent in the seven-year period.

2. **The cargo carriage of sea transport** will roughly double in the seven-year period, with the proportion of export and import cargoes carried on Soviet merchant ships to be considerably increased.

The reconstruction of the merchant marine will be along the lines of providing it with new and faster vessels. The total tonnage of the merchant navy will approximately double in the seven-year period. The handling capacity of seaports will increase by 60 to 70 per cent. By the end of the seven-year period integrated mechanisation is to do 75 per cent of all loading and unloading operations.

3. **River transport** will play a greater role in servicing the economy, especially in the regions of Siberia. Freight carried by river transport will increase approximately 60 per cent in the seven-year period.

It is planned to augment and largely renew the river fleet, to approximately treble the haulage capacity of the self-propelled fleet, to increase the handling capacity of river ports by 70 to 80 per cent and to have integrated mechanisation doing 75 per cent of the unloading and loading operations at these ports.

The Volga-Baltic water-way will go into operation. Ship repair facilities, especially in Siberian river basins, will be considerably extended.

4. With the rapid development of the oil industry, the length of **trunk pipe-lines** will almost treble while the volume of transport by pipe-line will increase approximately by 460 per cent in the seven-year period. This will enable costly transport of oil and oil products by rail to be largely dispensed with.

5. Goods carried by **motor transport** will increase roughly by 90 per cent in the seven-year period, while the number of passengers carried by motor buses will more than treble. General-purpose motor transport will continue to develop. Motor garages and depots under the Economic Councils will be merged, the fleet of "taxi-vans" will be increased and the freight carried by the centralised motor service will be very much increased. This will allow uneconomical small garages and depots to be eliminated. Total haulage capacity by motor transport will increase by more than 40 per cent and the motor service will be augmented with automobiles of new designs. The bus fleet will increase by 340 per cent.

Greater construction of motor roads is a paramount task of the seven-year period. It is planned to build 180 per cent more motor roads of state-wide importance, over 1959-65, than in the past seven-year period. Furthermore, on the main routes roads will be largely cement and concrete surfaced. The network of hard-surface motor roads of Republican, regional and local importance, especially in areas of virgin land development, will be extended considerably.

6. Due to the introduction of fast and large turbo-jet and turbo-prop airlines, **air transport** will become one of the main forms of passenger transport. Passenger traffic by air will increase approximately by 500 per cent within the seven-year period. To service the latest types of heavy aircraft, it is planned to reconstruct and build more than ninety

airports. Air lines are to be equipped with modern flight facilities. The network of airports on local airlines is to be extended.

7. **Communications** will continue to develop. The network of inter-city cable lines will double, while the length of radio-relay communication lines will increase approximately by 500 per cent. It is planned to increase radio-broadcasting facilities and to increase the extensive use of television and ultra-short-wave transmission and also of colour television. The number of TV stations is to increase 160 per cent. The capacity of urban telephone depots will increase 50 per cent in 1959-65 and the equipping of the rural areas with telephone and broadcast services will be completed.

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN ECONOMY AND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

1. The coming seven-year period will see construction get under way on an unprecedentedly sweeping scale all over the country, especially in the Eastern regions. *In* 1949-65 *the volume of state capital investments will be* 80 *per cent more than in the previous seven-year period and almost equal to the total volume of capital investments in economy during the entire period that Soviet power has been in existence.*

The following table shows the volume of capital investments (in thousands of millions of roubles and in comparable prices):

	1952-58	1959-65	increase in per cent
Total for economy including:	1,072	1,940-1,970	81-84
Construction for industrial purposes	821	1,488-1,513	81-84
Housing and public works	208	375-380	80-83
Construction of educational, cultural and health facilities	43	77	79

The Communist Party attaches special importance to the most rational use of capital investments to enable, with a minimum of expense, an increase in industrial capacity and increased industrial output in the shortest conceivable time, coupled with a sharp increase in labour productivity and reduced costs.

Whereas, in determining the prospects for development in some parts of the country where natural resources have been recently discovered it would be best to invest capital in the construction of new enterprises (for the extraction of oil and gas, the generation of electricity, the expansion of the output of raw material resources, and so on), as regards certain branches, especially the processing industry, the Seven-Year Plan proceeds from the premise that the basic extension of reconstruction and the technical reconditioning of existing establishments on the basis of integrated mechanisation, automation and new technological processes, providing for the sweeping renewal and modernisation of equipment, should be the main trend during the coming period.

Reconstruction of enterprises must be done within a short space of time and, of necessity, go hand in hand with an increase in productive capacity and a considerable growth of labour productivity.

Large-scale reconstruction and also the partial extension and technical reconditioning of existing establishments will, in many cases, enable the task of boosting output to be solved in the coming period at a far less expenditure of money and material and sooner than by building new enterprises.

At many establishments built during the first Five-Year Plans and earlier, the need is ripe for the replacement of out-of-date equipment, for reconstruction, and in some cases for the extension of factory space in order to step up production and to provide, at these enterprises, the conditions of production that measure up to modern technical requirements and ensure the required growth of labour productivity.

In several economic areas reconstruction of existing enterprises is also prompted by the need for a more rational solution of the questions involved in the comprehensive development of the area's industry, in order to equip more effectively the area's enterprises with the necessary articles and to substantially improve co-ordination in industry.

2. While the total volume of state capital investments in economy in general will increase 80 per cent over 1959-65, capital investments in industry will roughly double the investments made in the past seven-year period.

Some 100,000 million roubles are to be earmarked for the construction of **iron and steel** establishments, which is 140 per cent more than the capital invested in this industry in 1952-58. Capital investments to develop the iron-ore industry will go up by 180 per cent.

The **chemical industry** is being allowed 100,000 to 105,000 million roubles for its development, including 16,000 million roubles for the development of enterprises processing chemical products. About half of all the allocations for the development of the chemical industry will go to construct enterprises for manufacturing plastics, artificial and synthetic fibres, synthetic rubber and alcohol.

Capital investments in the **oil and gas industry** will amount to 170,000 to 173,000 million roubles, an increase of 130 to 140 per cent, with capital investments in the gas industry going up by 320 per cent, and in the construction of oil and chemical works, 25 times, as compared with the preceding seven-year period.

For the development of the **coal industry**, 75,000 to 78,000 million roubles is being earmarked, or 22 to 27 per cent more than in 1952-58, with higher rates of growth envisaged for the development of the coal industry in the Eastern parts of the country and the production of coking coal.

Capital investments in the **construction of electric power plants, electric grids and heating systems** is fixed at 125,000 to 129,000 million roubles, an increase of approximately 70 per cent, priority being given to the construction of thermal electric power plants.

In the timber, paper and woodworking industries a total of 58,000 to 60,000 million roubles is to be invested, an increase of more than 100 per cent. About 60 per cent of this sum is to go for the development of the pulp-paper and woodworking industries.

The 1959-65 target figures envisage 80,000 to 85,000 million roubles for the development of the **light and food industries**, an approximately two-fold increase over the preceding seven-year period.

The construction of **housing and public building** is to receive 375,000 to 380,000 million roubles, which is 80 to 83 per cent more than in the preceding seven-year period.

Huge sums are being allocated to build schools, boarding schools in particular, and to provide hospitals, child welfare establishments and other cultural and public health services.

Some 150,000 million roubles will be invested by the state in **agriculture**.

The increased incomes of the collective farms, as a result of greater output for sale of land and animal products, will enable them to make large capital investments from their own funds. According to preliminary estimates, the collective farms will be able to spend in 1959-65 250,000 million roubles to develop production, cultural and general amenities and to introduce other improvements in the countryside, and to spend 95,000 million roubles for the purchase of equipment.

Thus, total capital investments in agriculture by the state and by the collective farms will amount to about 500,000 million roubles in 1959-65 and will nearly double the actual investments made in 1952-58.

For the development of **railway transport** it is proposed to allocate 110,000 to 115,000 million roubles, or 83 to 92 per cent more than has been spent in the preceding seven years. Capital investments for electrifying the railways will increase 170 per cent.

3. The projected sweeping programme of capital construction must be carried out with the utmost saving of state funds both in building factories and in the construction of houses and cultural and other amenities.

It is above all necessary that our planning and economic bodies approach with particular care and thrift the matter of distributing enterprises among the economic areas, the specialisation of enterprises in construction, as well as the rational co-operation of enterprises going up in one district.

Vigorous efforts must be made to eradicate the old fallacious practices of the former departments in designing and distributing enterprises, when each construction project in one and the same area built for itself, in isolation from others, primitive construction facilities, and each enterprise was designed separately with its own auxiliaries, repair depots, workshops and communications, without co-ordination with other enterprises. This raised the cost of construction and unjustifiably increased the running expenses of the enterprises.

New enterprises must be designed without any extravagance, taking into account progressive technological processes, the latest techniques, automation and mechanisation, high technical and economic performance, with lower capital investments per unit of output, as well as by providing everything necessary for the further improvement of working conditions (lighting, ventilation, showers, and so on).

It has become necessary to abolish the existing system of financing the work of designing organisations; to switch them from the state budget to a cost accounting basis.

The practice of scattering capital investments among numerous construction sites and projects must definitely come to an end.

4. To cope successfully with the tasks in construction, it is necessary to ensure the further *extensive application of mass production methods to building*, to convert building work into a mechanised process of assembling and erecting buildings and structures from precast blocks, parts and elements.

Capital investments amounting to 110,000 to 112,000 million roubles are being allocated for the development of the building industry and the building materials industry, an increase of 78 to 82 per cent over the preceding seven-year period.

Precast reinforced concrete is the basis of modern industrial construction. While in 1958 upwards of 17 million cubic metres of precast reinforced concrete was produced, or nearly eight times as much as in 1953, in 1965 it is planned to increase the production of precast reinforced concrete by approximately 150 per cent as compared with 1958. Special attention should be paid to increasing the production of precast, prestressed, reinforced concrete structural elements, wall panels and blocks.

It is planned to carry out in 1959-65 measures to strengthen the technical facilities of the building industry and bring about the integrated mechanisation of large-scale and laborious building operations. Building organisations will receive a large quantity of new efficient machines, mechanical aids and transport facilities.

It is necessary to continue the work of merging and specialising building and construction organisations and of setting up single territorial building organisations in the economic areas.

5. Accomplishment of the outlined construction programme demands the further development of the **building materials industry.**

It is necessary in the forthcoming seven years to expand the production of building materials on a scale sufficient to make it possible to satisfy fully the needs of state capital construction and also individual house building in cities and the repair of buildings, and to satisfy to a greater extent the main needs of collective-farm and private housing construction in the countryside.

For these purposes the draft target figures envisage an increase in the production of cement in 1965 up to 75 to 81 million tons, i.e. 120 to 140 per cent more compared with the output in 1958; precast reinforced concrete elements and parts up to 42 to 45 million cu. m., or approximately 150 per cent more; slate to 6,000 million standard pieces, or 150 per cent more; felt roofing to about 1,300 million sq. m. or double the 1958 figure; window glass approximately 220 million sq. m., or 70 per cent higher than in 1958. The target figures provide for a higher rate of expansion in the production of building materials in Eastern areas.

The target figures for 1959-65 envisage important steps to develop the asbestos industry and considerably increase the output of asbestos-cement articles. The wide introduction of asbestos-cement articles will have important economic results, making it possible to cut building costs and improve quality. Provision is made to meet fully the needs of the economy in these materials and to ensure the production of asbestos for export.

Special attention should be paid to the introduction of building materials and articles made on the basis of plastics and resins obtained from mazout and peat.

In seven years the productive capacity of the cement industry is to be enlarged substantially by expanding and reconstructing existing mills, stepping up production at them and also by building and starting up new mills.

It is also necessary to go over to the use of reinforced concrete with a heat-insulation layer or asbestos slate for roofs of houses in cities, forbidding the use of sheet iron for house roofs.

The building of new establishments and the reconditioning of existing ones will be carried out on the basis of the latest, most up-to-date equipment.

The production of local building materials should be further developed by local industry and inter-collective-farm building organisations.

6. The experience of the most up-to-date building organisations shows that we have tremendous possibilities of *reducing building times in all branches of the economy*. In 1958, for example, large blast furnaces were built in six to eight months. Big successes have been registered lately in reducing the times required for housing construction.

But the building of many enterprises and installations is dragged out endlessly, which diverts for a long time huge material resources on to uncompleted construction. The long periods required for building are due, chiefly, to the existing practice of dispersing state funds at many construction projects. Some leaders of Party, government and economic bodies of regions, territories and Republics, instead of concentrating capital investments on projects to start operating soon, seek to include in the state construction plans new projects, without regard for the possibilities of providing them with the necessary materials, equipment and finance and without regard for expediency from the viewpoint of the general interests of the state.

An end must be put resolutely to such wrong practices. We must strictly adhere to the procedure, under which each new construction project would be ensured material and financial resources for the entire period of construction, proceeding from the possibilities of completing the construction of new projects in shorter periods. Funds for new construction should be made available only if the necessary amounts for projects under construction, especially those scheduled for going into operation, have been provided.

With the increase in the volume of capital construction ever greater significance is acquired by the saving of material and financial resources used in construction, the reduction of building costs and the profitable running of all building organisations and enterprises. With the present scale of construction, a reduction in the estimated cost of building and assembly work by 1 per cent alone means a saving of over 1,000 million roubles.

The cost of building and assembly work should be cut no less than 6 per cent in seven years. In housing construction it is planned to reduce the average cost of a square metre of living floorspace no less than 14 per cent.

A steady *growth of labour productivity* is a decisive condition for further progress in the building industry. Labour productivity in construction is scheduled to increase 60 to 65 per cent in 1959-65 on the basis of the further industrialisation of construction, the completion of the integrated mechanisation of the large-scale labour-consuming jobs, the improvement of the organisation of building work and the wide application of the best experience of innovators.

3. Distribution of the Productive Forces and the Economic Development of the Union Republics

In working out plans for the national economic development of the U.S.S.R., the Communist Party is guided by the Leninist national policy and proceeds from the need to distribute the productive forces properly in the country's territory with the object of achieving the greatest economic effect and ensuring the economic advance of all the Union Republics.

As early as 1918 V. I. Lenin said that the plan for the country's economic advance must include the rational distribution of industry from the standpoint of proximity to raw materials and the possibility of the least loss of labour in passing from the treatment of raw materials to all the subsequent stages of processing the semi-manufactures up to obtaining the finished product.

These Leninist directives acquire special significance today when our country is preparing to carry out a new sweeping programme of communist construction.

The target figures for the national economic development of the U.S.S.R. in 1949-65 take into account the interests of a further advance in the economy and culture of all the Union Republics.

It is proposed to make use of the natural resources which are richest in content and most advantageous as regards conditions of exploitation, particularly in the Eastern areas of the country, to make fullest use of labour resources in accordance with the experience gained in production, and the available production facilities in various areas and in all the Republics; further, to bring industry closer to the sources of raw materials and fuel, to develop specialisation and co-ordination in industry to the utmost, to improve economic ties between areas and to make rational use of all forms of transport.

The tasks indicated by the target figures ensure the further specialisation and integrated development of the economy both of Republics and large, economic-geographical areas, for example, the Urals, Siberia, Central Asia, the Transcaucasus, and so on. While doing this, it is necessary to combat resolutely the parochial conception of an integrated economy as a closed-in economy. The singling out of large economic-geographical areas in planning facilitates the proper geographical distribution and most efficient territorial organisation of the Soviet Union's national economy.

The main changes in the distribution of the productive forces in the forthcoming seven-year period are planned above all in the direction of a big development of the Eastern areas. Over 40 per cent of all the capital investments in 1959-65 will go for the development of the Eastern areas, including the Urals, Siberia, the Far East, Kazakhstan and Central Asia. The share of these areas in the country's entire output of major items will rise and reach in 1965: in the production of pig iron approximately 43 per cent, steel 47 per cent, rolled metal 48 per cent, coal approximately 50 per cent, oil 30 per cent, electric power 46 per cent and sawn timber over 45 per cent.

Provision is made for putting into operation the country's third iron and steel centre, which will include a productive capacity of approximately 7,500,000 tons of pig iron.

The coal industry in Siberia and Kazakhstan will be developed at a faster rate than in other areas in view of the concentration here of coal deposits with the most favourable geological conditions for mining. These areas will contribute in seven years about 60 per cent of the total increase of coal production in the entire country. A large power industry will also be built up in Siberia and Kazakhstan. Production of electric power here will rise 230 to 250 per cent in seven years and these areas will account for nearly 35 per cent of total expansion in the output of electric power production.

The big growth of power potential and cheap electricity in the Eastern areas will create favourable conditions for the development of industries consuming much power, the non-ferrous metals industry in the first place.

Changes are planned in the distribution of the oil and gas industry which will enjoy priority development in the European part of the U.S.S.R. and Central Asia on the basis of the rich oil and gas deposits discovered in these areas.

Construction of oil refineries in almost all the main oil-consuming areas, and the building of a large network of oil and gas pipe-lines will be an essential element in the distribution of the oil and gas industry in the seven-year period.

The role of the Union Republics in managing the economy has greatly increased as a result of the reorganisation of management in industry and construction.

The target figures for national economic development in 1959-65 call for the further all-round economic and cultural advance of all the Union Republics.

RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATIVE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Total output of industry in the R.S.F.S.R. will rise approximately 80 per cent. The production of pig iron will grow 70 to 85 per cent, steel 60 to 69 per cent, aluminium approximately 200 per cent and electric power more than 100 per cent.

Oil production is planned to increase 110 to 130 per cent and gas nearly 500 per cent. Particularly extensive will be the development of the oil industry in the Tatar and Bashkir Antonomous Soviet Socialist Republics and in the Kuibyshev Region. The building of six to seven new large refineries and over 15,000 km. of trunk pipe-lines is contemplated in various areas of the Russian Federation. In fact, an oil refining industry will be built up in the North-Western and Central areas and in Eastern Siberia.

In the coal industry main attention will be given to developing the extraction of coking coals in the Kuzbas and of cheap strip-mined power coals in Krasnoyarsk Territory.

Exceptionally rapid development is planned in the chemical industry. In seven years the production of chemical fibres is to grow 200 to 220 per cent, synthetic rubber 160 per cent, plastics and synthetic resins more than 400 per cent, and mineral fertilisers 160 to 180 per cent.

Engineering is to expand greatly. Cement production will increase 120 to 140 per cent. The timber and, particularly, woodworking industry will be further developed. The light and food industries will grow substantially. The production of sugar will more than treble.

Agriculture of the R.S.F.S.R. is set the task of increasing grain production substantially in the seven years.

For other crops production in 1965 is to increase by the following approximate percentages compared with 1957: oil-bearing seeds 90, sugar beet 220 to 260, flax fibre 40, potatoes 80, vegetables 120, meat 130, milk 70 to 80, eggs 60, and wool 80.

One of the main tasks is to carry out a big development of agriculture in the non-black-earth belt, to create a new large centre for the production of sugar beet and sugar in the Kuban, to develop further sugar beet growing in the central black-earth areas, in the Urals and Siberia, and to expand the production of oil-bearing crops in the Eastern and South-Eastern areas.

In developing animal husbandry special attention should be paid to dairy-meat and meat farming in Siberia and the Far East, the Volga areas and the North Caucasus. An expansion of dairy farming must be achieved in suburban and other districts.

It is planned to increase the area under maize by reducing the sowing of oats and other less advantageous crops.

Provision is made to increase the area of irrigated lands, to reclaim lands and bring water to pastures.

Capital investments of 954,000 to 974,000 million roubles are being allocated for the development of the Republic's economy, i.e. 86 to 90 per cent more than was invested in the preceding seven years.

The target figures attach great significance to specialisation and the integrated economic development of separate large parts of the Republic —the European part, the Urals and Siberia.

In the European part of the U.S.S.R. a rapid growth of the oil and gas industry is planned in the Volga area and the North Caucasus, which will make it possible to replace power coal by more economical types of fuel: oil and gas. Provision is made for the building of large trunk gas pipe-lines from the North Caucasus to Leningrad.

Large oil refineries are to be erected in various economic areas which are big consumers of oil products. Pipe-lines will be laid to transport the oil from the Volga area to the refineries. On the basis of oil and gas it is planned to expand existing chemical plants and to build a large number of new ones in the European part of the Republic, particularly plants for the production of chemical fibres, mineral fertilisers and others.

The productive capacity of the iron and steel industry will be extended. Of great significance is the planned development of the iron ore deposits of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly. Construction of the Cherepovets iron and steel works will be completed and the iron and steel works in Lipetsk will be considerably expanded.

Districts of the Urals will retain a leading place in the Republic for the output of ferrous and non-ferrous metals and heavy engineering. The further growth of the metallurgical, oil, chemical, timber and engineering industries and increased productive capacity in power are planned here in the seven-year period.

Productive capacity will be enlarged at the Magnitogorsk, Orsk-Khalilovo and Nizhni-Tagil iron and steel works and also at the Chelyabinsk iron and steel work, Sinarsky and the Chelyabinsk pipe mills; construction of the first section of the Kachkanar ore mining and concentration works will be completed. In the Urals, Chelyabinsk Region alone will produce in 1965 more pig iron than is produced in France today. The production of raw materials of the non-ferrous metals industry will be extended.

To strengthen the power and fuel industries of the Urals, gas pipe-lines are to be built to the Urals from other Republics and districts of the country. Oil production in the Urals will increase by 80 to 120 per cent. The construction of large thermal-electric stations working on oil and gas fuel is envisaged.

Large chemical works, which will utilise oil gases for the manufacture of new types of synthetic rubber and products of organic synthetics, are to be built in Bashkiria.

In districts of Siberia the huge natural resources will be very much developed. It is planned to build two large iron and steel works which will constitute the foundation for the third iron and steel centre of the U.S.S.R. In 1965 coal production in Siberia and the Far East will reach 182 to 186 million tons, with about 40 per cent of it being strip-mined. The Kuznetsk basin will, as before, remain the main producer of coking coals for the Urals and Siberian metallurgical industry. Large thermal-electric stations working on cheap coal will be built. The world's biggest hydro-electric station, Bratsk, with a capacity of over 3,500,000 kw. will go into operation and construction will begin of the Krasnoyarsk hydro-electric station with a capacity exceeding 4 million kw.

The timber and woodworking industry should develop at a rapid pace. A large pulp and paper industry will be built up. Provision is made for the building of wide-gauge timber-carrying railways and for the construction of a number of large oil refineries. Trunk pipelines are being laid for transporting oil and oil products. One of the world's biggest diamond mining centres is being built up in the Yakut A.S.S.R.

Economic ties between Siberia and the European part of the country are being substantially extended and to maintain them the transport system is being improved; the Siberian trunkline is being electrified and new railways are being built.

The huge funds invested in Siberia's economy will make possible the fuller use of the natural resources available here for developing the economy of the entire Soviet Union. When the electric stations under construction have gone into operation, Siberia will produce more electric power than any European capitalist country.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Total industrial output in the Ukrainian S.S.R. will rise by 77 per cent in the seven years. Further development is contemplated of such major branches of industry as iron and steel, coal, chemical, power, oil and gas, engineering and sugar.

Capital investments of 214,000 to 219,000 million roubles are earmarked for developing Ukraine's economy, of which over 40 per cent will go to the key heavy industries. A number of large industrial establishments will be built in the Western regions.

The task of the iron and steel industry is to ensure a faster rate of development for iron ore and manganese mining than for other branches; five large mining and concentration works are being built in the Krivoy Rog iron ore basin and a works at the newly developed Kremenchug deposits; the Kamysh-Burun works will be enlarged. All these measures will make it possible to increase the production of iron ore by 60 per cent in seven years. The production of manganese ore at the Nikopol deposits will increase by 120 per cent.

The production of pig iron in the Republic will rise by 47 to 57 per cent in seven years, steel by 38 to 45 per cent and rolled metal by 32 to 39 per cent, with the output of those kinds of rolled stock and pipes in short supply doubling or trebling.

Large-scale work in building new and reconstructing existing Donbas mines and also in developing the Lvov-Volyn coal basin is planned in the Ukrainian coal industry.

Oil production in 1965 will reach 6 million tons, and gas 31,500 million cu. m. Three oil refineries and a number of trunk gas pipelines are to be built.

Natural and oil gas and waste products from coke-chemical production, will serve as a basis for the rapid development of the chemical industry, particularly the output of products of organic synthesis. In seven years three large chemical works will be built, construction will be completed of viscose and Kapron* fibre plants, a tyre factory and a potash fertiliser plant will be extended, and a sulphur works will be built.

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* Kapron is a nylon-type fibre.

The power industry of the Republic is to be developed at a faster rate than other branches by building a number of large thermal-electric stations and putting the Kremenchug hydro-electric station into operation. Much work must be accomplished in the coming seven years in extending specialisation in the engineering plants of the Ukraine and making better use of their potentialities.

The output of consumer goods will go up substantially. Large textile mills will be built and the production of furniture will be doubled.

Provision is made for the further development of the food, meat and dairy industries. The output of sugar will grow to 4,900,000 to 5,300,000 tons in 1965.

In agriculture the main task is to expand further the output of industrial crops and animal products and also to increase the grain crops by raising yields, and to develop fruit and grape growing. The production of sunflower seed and potatoes in 1965 will increase approximately 40 per cent compared with 1957, meat and milk 100 per cent, eggs 80 per cent and wool 60 per cent. The production of sugar beet will be brought up to 36 to 40 million tons. About 400,000 hectares of orchards and soft-fruit gardens and 340,000 hectares of vineyards are to be planted in seven years.

As a result of the fulfilment of its planned targets the Ukrainian S.S.R. will greatly exceed the most developed capitalist countries for per capita output of a number of main industrial items. Thus, in 1965 the Ukrainian Republic will exceed the 1957 *per capita* output of pig iron in the United States by approximately 70 per cent, Western Germany by 90 per cent and France and Britain by 150 per cent; in the production of steel the level of the United States will be topped approximately by 20 per cent, Western Germany 40 per cent, Britain 60 per cent, France 120 per cent; for electric power the *per capita* output in the Ukraine will be higher than was that of Western Germany and France in 1957.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

In the Byelorussian S.S.R. it is planned to set up oil refining and chemical industries, to develop the engineering, light and food industries and expand considerably fuel and power. New industrial establishments will be built in the western regions which had a low industrial level in the past.

About 32,000 million roubles are allocated for the development of the Republic's economy, which is more than double the capital investments in the preceding seven years.

Total output of industry in the Republic will increase 80 per cent in seven years. The production of electric power will go up 160 per cent, the output of tractors will grow substantially, the production of lorries will increase 50 per cent, chemical fibres and cement more than three times, cotton fabrics eighteen times and granulated sugar more than six times.

Construction of a number of large engineering plants is to be completed.

The fuel and power facilities of the Republic will be improved by building large oil refineries, thermal-electric stations, the laying of a gas pipeline and the putting into operation of new peat cutting and peat briquetting enterprises.

The chemical industry will develop on a large scale. It is planned to build a potash plant, superphosphate and mixed nitrate fertiliser plants, and to begin the construction of a second superphosphate plant. This will result in the establishment of another large centre for the production of mineral fertilisers in the western part of the U.S.S.R.

The further expansion of the light and food industries will take place.

Agriculture will continue to specialise in intensive dairy and meat farming, the raising of pigs for meat, the breeding of water fowl, the production of potatoes, flax fibre and sugar beet. In 1965 percentage increases in the production of flax fibre and potatoes will be approximately 50 compared with 1957, sugar beet 220 to 260, grain 70 to 100, meat and milk 110.

As a result of the fulfilment of the planned targets the Byelorussian Republic will contribute in 1965 over 20 per cent of the country's total output of potash fertilisers, 9 per cent of its metal-cutting machine tools, 19 per cent of its tractors and 15 per cent of flax fibre.

UZBEK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Uzbek S.S.R. will remain the main cotton producer of the country. Therefore, in the forthcoming seven years main attention will be given to the development of cotton growing and the related industries.

Capital investments of 35,000 to 36,000 million roubles are earmarked for developing the Republic's economy, or approximately 140 per cent more than in 1952-58.

Irrigation construction will be conducted on a large scale. The engineering industry serving the needs of cotton growing will be extended. Total industrial output will rise more than 80 per cent in seven years.

The gas deposits discovered in the Bukhara district, which are of tremendous national economic importance, will make it possible to build up a large gas industry which will provide gas not only to a large part of Central Asia but also to major industrial centres in the Urals. The share of gas in the fuel consumption of the Republic will rise to 60 per cent in 1965 as against 3.3 per cent in 1958, which will obviate the need for bringing in Karaganda coal. Two large district electric stations working on gas fuel will be built. The Angren district electric station working on cheap local coal will be working to full capacity. The construction of a large oil refinery will be completed and, together with the existing plant, it will ensure the refining of all the oil produced in the Uzbek and Kirghiz Republics.

The chemical and non-ferrous metals industries will be developed on a large scale. Mixed nitrate fertiliser plants will be built. The production of mineral fertilisers will more than double and the output of chemical fibres will grow substantially in seven years. The production of copper, lead and zinc is being organised. The output of cement will grow approximately four-fold.

In agriculture the production of raw cotton in 1965 will increase 30 to 40 per cent compared with 1957, silk cocoons approximately 60 per cent, vegetables 200 per cent, meat 110 per cent, milk 70 per cent, wool 50 per cent, and karakul skins 30 per cent. The area under orchards and vineyards is to be extended.

Of major importance for the further substantial expansion of cotton production is the biggest possible increase in the yield by employing new, progressive agro-technical methods and the completion of the integrated mechanisation of cotton cultivation in the next few years. Considerable work will be done to introduce and master on collective and state farms cotton-lucerne crop rotation and to extend and improve the irrigated areas.

KAZAKH SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

In the Kazakh S.S.R. it is planned to develop further non-ferrous metals, power, engineering, chemicals, oil, coal, cement, food and light industries and to build up the iron and steel industry on a large scale.

Total capital investments in the Republic's economy will amount to 116,000 to 119,000 million roubles, or approximately 130 per cent more than in the preceding seven-year period. Total industrial output in 1965 will rise approximately by 170 per cent above 1958.

Existing plants will be expanded and new large enterprises will be built in the non-ferrous metals industry.

The Karaganda works and the Yermakov ferro-alloys plant will be the major construction projects of the iron and steel industry. The iron ore industry will be greatly developed by building new mining and concentration works.

The Sokolovka-Sarbai mining and concentration works with an annual capacity of 19 million tons of iron ore, the biggest in the country, will be put into operation in the Kustanai Region during 1959-65. It will provide iron ore for the developing iron and steel industry of the Urals and the metallurgical industry of Kazakhstan.

The production of pig iron is being organised in Kazakhstan for the first time. The output of steel will be increased approximately fifteen times.

Provision is made for the construction of plants manufacturing rolling mill and mining equipment and other engineering plants. The manufacture of electric motors, electric-vacuum instruments and cables is being organised for the first time.

In seven years coal mines with a total capacity of 25,500,000 to 28,600,000 tons are to go into operation. Coal production is to rise 50 to 60 per cent, with the output of coking coals expanding approximately three-fold.

The chemical industry will develop at a rapid pace. The production of artificial fibres will grow approximately ten times; the output of mineral fertilisers will increase substantially, and the production of synthetic rubber, automobile tyres and caustic soda will be organised. The manufacture of cellulose and cardboard from rushes is being arranged.

The textile, shoe and leather, meat-packing and sugar industries will see the biggest development among branches of the light and food industries.

In agriculture a further increase in grain production is envisaged. Together with this, the northern districts of the Republic should specialise in meat and dairy farming, the breeding of fine wool-bearing and semi-fine wool-bearing sheep; the areas of desert and semi-desert steppes should specialise in raising livestock for meat, the breeding of sheep yielding semi-fine wool, meat and fats and of karakul sheep. The production of sugar beet in 1965 will increase 190 to 230 per cent compared with 1957, raw cotton 60 to 90 per cent, oil-bearing seeds approximately 180 per cent, meat 190 per cent, milk 90 per cent, and wool 150 per cent.

The introduction and mastery of proper crop rotation and the bringing up of the share of clean fallow to 15 to 20 per cent of the total ploughland are major conditions for obtaining stable yields and increasing the total harvests of grain and other crops. The work of developing new lands and bringing water to grazing land will be continued.

GEORGIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

In the Georgian Republic the chemical industry, engineering, the growing of tea and citrus fruit, horticulture and sericulture, viticulture and wine making, and also other branches of the food industry will be further developed.

Total capital investment in the economy will amount to 16,800 million roubles. Total industrial output will rise nearly 75 per cent in seven years.

The fuel and power facilities are being improved: a large electric station working on gas fuel will be built. New coal undertakings, new manganese ore mines and concentration factories will be put into operation.

The electrical equipment and instrument-making industries will account for the biggest development in engineering; the manufacture of electric locomotives is being organised on a large scale. The output of the chemical industry will grow approximately six-fold; the production of mineral fertilisers will increase by 120 per cent; the manufacture of new chemical products will be organised.

In seven years fifteen tea factories will be built and the main wine-producing enterprises will be expanded. The production of tea will increase by 50 per cent and grape wine by 150 per cent.

In 1965 the fruit crop is to go up approximately 80 per cent compared with 1957, grapes 120 per cent, the production of meat will increase by 70 per cent and milk 140 per cent. In 1959-65 the collective and state farms are to lay out new orchards and vineyards on an area of about 78,000 hectares and are to extend the area under citrus fruit.

AZERBAIJAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

In the Azerbaijan S.S.R. the major economic tasks are to develop oil, gas, chemicals, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, engineering and textiles. In agriculture to develop cotton growing, animal husbandry. horticulture and viticulture.

Capital investments in the Republic's economy in 1959-65 are envisaged at 29,000 million roubles, 60 per cent more than in the preceding seven years. Total industrial production will arise approximately 90 per cent in seven years.

Oil production will grow by 33 per cent in seven years, gas 160 per cent, the manufacture of oil equipment by 71 per cent and electric motors by 130 per cent. The production of electric power will nearly double and the output of the chemical industry will go up substantially. The production of cotton goods will increase by 60 per cent, woollen fabrics by 240 per cent and grape wine by 87 per cent. Construction of a number of chemical works and a metallurgical plant is to be completed.

In 1965 the percentage increase in the production of raw cotton will be 70 to 80 compared with 1957, of silk cocoons approximately 30, grain 100, grapes and fruit 130, meat 100, milk 120, and wool 80. The collective and state farms are to lay out new orchards and vineyards on an area of about 118,000 hectares.

LITHUANIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

In the Lithuanian S.S.R. it is planned to industrialise the Republic's economy further, to develop the engineering, light, food and fish industries and to build up a chemical industry.

About 12,500 million roubles of capital investments are assigned for the economic development of the Republic, i.e. twice as much as in the preceding seven years.

Total industrial output will grow more than 80 per cent in seven years, with the production of the engineering industry rising 160 per cent, electric power 100 per cent, linen fabrics 150 per cent, leather footwear 100 per cent, butter 70 per cent and the fish catch 70 per cent. The production of building materials will be substantially expanded.

The power facilities of the Republic are to be reinforced by building new and extending existing electric stations.

The Republic's agriculture will specialise along the lines of breeding pedigree dairy livestock, and pigs for the production of pork and bacon, in combination with the growing of potatoes and other vegetables, sugar beet and flax. Grain growing should also be further developed. It is planned to increase in 1965 the production of grain and sugar beet by 50 to 70 per cent, compared with 1957, potatoes approximately 100 per cent, flax fibre 60 per cent, meat 50 per cent, and milk by 80 to 90 per cent.

MOLDAVIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

In the Moldavian S.S.R. it is planned to develop engineering, building materials, food and power, to expand agriculture, particularly the growing of grapes, fruit, vegetables and sugar beet.

Total industrial output will more than double in seven years. The production of grape wine will go up by 220 per cent and of granulated sugar by 150 to 180 per cent.

Capital investments in the Republic's economy will amount to 8,800 million roubles in seven years.

Provision is made for the building and putting into operation of over 100 wineries, five sugar refineries, three meat-packing plants, six canneries, machine-building plants, a plant for the manufacture of equipment for the food industry and a cement mill.

In agriculture the planned percentage increase in the production of sugar beet in 1965 is 90 to 110, compared with 1957, of meat approximately 120, milk 130 to 150, vegetables approximately 90 and grapes 190. The Republic's collective and state farms will lay out vineyards on an area of about 180,000 hectares and orchards and soft-fruit gardens on an area of 116,000 hectares.

The use of collective farm funds to build factories for processing fruit and grapes is proposed, having in view the establishment of inter-collective-farm and inter-district enterprises.

LATVIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

In the Latvian S.S.R. the major tasks are to develop the electrical and radio equipment, instrument-making, transport machinery and fish industries.

Total capital investments in the Republic's economy during 1959-65 will amount to 10,800 million roubles, or twice as much as in the preceding seven years.

Total industrial output will rise by more than 60 per cent in seven years, with the output of the engineering and metal-working industries increasing more than twice.

The production of rail coaches, diesel motors and electric bulbs will nearly double. The production of instruments will increase by 130 per cent, cement by approximately 50 per cent, butter 80 per cent, meat 90 per cent and the fish catch 120 per cent. Construction and reconstruction of a number of plants in the chemical, electrical equipment and engineering industries are proposed. A substantial increase of the fishing fleet and an enlargement of the Riga fishing port are envisaged.

The Republic's agriculture should continue to specialise along the lines of dairy farming, the raising of pigs for pork and bacon and the breeding of pedigree livestock. It is planned to increase the production of meat by 80 per cent in 1965 as compared with 1957, milk by 70 to 90 per cent, grain 70 to 80 per cent, potatoes 60 per cent and sugar beet 50 to 70 per cent.

KIRGHIZ SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

In the Kirghiz S.S.R. non-ferrous metals, oil, gas, coal, and the light and food industries will be further developed.

Capital investments in the Republic's economy will amount to 10,500 million roubles, or 130 per cent more than in the preceding seven years. Total industrial output in the Republic will increase by 120 per cent.

The supply of electric power to the economy will be sharply improved, and two large electric stations will go into operation. The Republic will occupy a leading place in the Soviet Union for the production of mercury and antimony. The output of oil will be trebled and gas extraction will be organised on a large scale. Enterprises of the engineering, building materials, light and food industries will be constructed.

The Republic's agriculture will specialise in the production of cotton, sugar beet and meat, and the breeding of fine wool and semi-fine wool sheep. It is planned to increase in 1965 the production of sugar beet and raw cotton by 30 to 40 per cent compared with 1957, grain 100 to 130 per cent, meat approximately 200 per cent, milk by 160 per cent, wool by 180 per cent, and silk cocoons by 190 per cent.

New orchards and vineyards are to be planted on an area of 28,000 hectares in 1959-65. A large road-building programme will be carried out.

TAJIK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

In the Tajik S.S.R. it is planned to develop further cotton growing, the light and food industries, the building materials industry, horticulture and viticulture; power facilities are being extended and a pipeline will be laid from the Uzbek Republic. The chemical and cement industries are being built up.

It is proposed to invest 8,600 million roubles in the Republic's economy, 160 per cent more than in 1952-58. Total industrial output will rise by more than 80 per cent.

In agriculture the production of raw cotton, primarily of fine staple varieties, is to increase in 1965 by 30 to 40 per cent compared with 1957, cocoons by approximately 60 per cent, meat 110 per cent, milk 160 per cent and wool 50 per cent.

New vineyards and orchards will be laid out on an area of about 42,000 hectares in 1959-65.

ARMENIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

In the Armenian S.S.R. it is planned to develop further the chemical industry on the basis of utilising natural gas, to develop precision machinery and instrument-making and also the food and light industries, and to expand power facilities.

Capital investments will amount to 12,000 million roubles in seven years, 120 per cent more than in 1952-58. Total industrial output will grow by approximately 120 per cent.

To increase the Republic's power industry two electric stations working on natural gas are to be built and put into operation and the construction of two hydro-electric stations is to be completed.

In agriculture the production of grapes is to increase by approximately 190 per cent in 1965 compared with 1957, fruit three times, tobacco by 40 per cent, silk cocoons 70 per cent, meat 110 per cent and milk 80 per cent. The area under vineyards and orchards will be extended by 44,000 hectares and the production of high quality wines and cognacs will be increased considerably.

TURKMEN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

In the Turkmen S.S.R. the oil, gas, chemical, light and food industries will be further developed.

It is planned to allocate 15,700 million roubles for developing the Republic's economy, 140 per cent more than in 1952-58. The Republic's total industrial output will nearly double.

Large capital investments will be made for the development of the oil and gas industries. The production of oil will increase by 80 per cent and gas by 330 per cent. Two district thermal-electric stations will be built. The production of fertilisers is being organised. The output of cotton and silk fabrics and leather footwear will rise sharply.

The Republic's agriculture will continue to specialise in the production of cotton, particularly fine-staple varieties. The production of cotton is to increase approximately 50 per cent in 1965 compared with 1957, meat 110 per cent, wool 50 per cent, karakul skins 30 per cent, and silk cocoons 20 per cent.

ESTONIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

In the Estonian S.S.R. the task is to develop the shale, chemical, electric power, machine-building, textile and fish industries, and increase the output of butter and meat.

Capital investments in the Republic's economy are planned at 8,100 million roubles, or 90 per cent more than in 1952-58. Total industrial output will rise approximately 80 per cent, including engineering shales 80 per cent, cement more than six times, meat and meat products 110 per cent, butter 80 per cent and the fish catch 130 per cent. The output of electric power will go up more than 400 per cent.

The fishing fleet will be greatly developed and a fishing port in Tallinn will be built to serve it.

Agriculture will continue to specialise in pedigree dairy farming, the breeding of pigs for meat and bacon. The planned percentage increases in 1965 of the production of meat is 70, compared with 1957, milk 80 to 90, grain approximately 100, potatoes 120, vegetables 50 and flax fibre 90.

4. Increase in the well-being of the Soviet People.

The law of development of Soviet society is a continuous improvement in the people's living standards on the basis of the development of socialist production and the raising of labour productivity.

Whereas under conditions of capitalism an increase in production leads to the enrichment of a handful of exploiters and is accompanied by relative and absolute impoverishment of the working people, under socialism production develops in the interests of the whole of society, with a view to satisfying the growing material and cultural needs of all members of society, and the growth of production leads to a steady improvement in well-being of the entire people.

The decisive superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist one is that under socialism there takes place a speedy development of the productive forces of society and the ensuring of a just distribution of the products of social labour between all workers in the socialist society. Functioning in the Soviet Union is the socialist principle of distribution according to labour, in keeping with its quantity and quality, which gives to the worker a personal material incentive in the results of his labour and is an important stimulus in increasing the productivity of labour and the growth of production.

V. I. Lenin taught that without a material incentive it is impossible to bring tens and tens of millions of people to Communism. (*Works*, Vol. 33. p. 36). The founders of Marxism-Leninism stressed the importance of the principle of material incentives to all workers in the growth of publicly-owned production for the creation of an abundance of products ensuring the transition to Communism, and in their day, criticised the levelling approach to distribution. Distribution according to need can be effected only in the highest stage of Communism, when the productive forces of society will reach a higher level of development than under socialism, and when all members of the society will be working according to their ability, and their labour will become highly productive. Only under such conditions will the abundance of consumer goods be achieved and the transition effected from the socialist principle of distribution according to work to the principle of Communism: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs."

At the present stage of development, when through the efforts of the Soviet people a mighty industry and large-scale agricultural production have been established, there are all the conditions for our working class, collective-farm peasantry, intelligentsia, for all the Soviet people to live still better in the near future, to meet more fully their growing material and spiritual requirements.

Nourishment for the population will be substantially improved, particularly by such products as milk, butter, meat, sugar, vegetables and fruit. It must be taken into consideration that in the U.S.S.R. increased food production leads to a continuous growth of consumption, where an improved diet is achieved for the entire population, for all the nationalities of the Soviet Union without exception. In the capitalist countries, on the other hand, concealed behind average figures is a tremendous gap in the relation between production and consumption, in the standards of nourishment of the propertied classes and those of the working people, and also of the population of the metropolitan countries compared with colonies.

There will be a plentiful supply for the Soviet people of best-quality and beautifully designed clothing and footwear. The target figures provide for a fundamental improvement in people's housing conditions by the implementation of a wide-scale housing programme in towns, workers' settlements and country districts. The production of furniture and other household goods will be considerably expanded. Great attention is to be paid to expanding production and improving the quality of products and goods for children.

The target figures provide for increased wages and, in particular, a substantial increase for low- and medium-paid sections of workers and office employees. In the coming seven-year period the state will allocate large sums for the payment of pensions and grants, for organising the upbringing of children, for expanding, improving and reducing public catering prices.

The target figures for the development of the national economy, which envisage a steady rise in the material well-being and the cultural level of the people of the U.S.S.R., serve as a fresh and vivid expression of the ceaseless concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the welfare of the Soviet people.

1. **The national income,** a truly people's income in the U.S.S.R., is used not to enrich the exploiting classes, as is the case in the capitalist countries, but for a steady rise in people's living standards and for expanding socialist production. The national income will increase by 62 to 65 per cent in 1965 as compared to 1958, and with its increase a further rise in public consumption will be effected. Consumption expenditure will go up by 60 to 63 per cent in the seven-year period.

2. In connection with the vast scale of growth of socialist production and with a considerable expansion in the network of enterprises and institutions of science, culture, education and public health, public catering, trade, housing and municipal services for the people in the seven-year period, **the number of factory and office workers** in all branches of the national economy is planned to increase by 11,500,000 people, or by 21 per cent. The aggregate number of factory and office workers in the national economy will top 66 million people by the end of the seven-year period.

3. **The real income of factory and office workers** in the seven-year period per worker will jump on an average by 40 per cent as a result of the increase in wages, pensions and grants alongside the further price reductions in public catering.

On the basis of an increase in agricultural production and higher labour productivity **the real incomes of the collective farmers** too will soar in the seven-year period by not less than 40 per cent, mostly due to the growth of common husbandry of the collective farms.

Large-scale development of housing, expansion of the network of boarding schools and children's institutions, the further development of the free health service, education and other forms of cultural and welfare facilities for the people will be of great importance in the further improvement of living standards.

4. The overhauling of wages of factory and office workers in all branches of the national economy, started in recent years, should be completed in the coming seven-year period together with a general increase in wages for factory and office workers. The gradual overhauling of wages will mean an increase in wages for the low- and medium-paid workers, narrowing, in this way, the discrepancy in pay for low- and medium-paid sections of workers in comparison with highly paid sections.

The wages of low-paid workers in the course of the seven-year period will be raised from 270-350 roubles to 500-600 roubles a month.

This measure is planned to be carried out gradually, in two stages.

The first stage is 1959-62. In this period it will be necessary to complete the overhauling of workers' wages, which has already begun, with a simultaneous increase of minimum wages to 400-450 roubles a month in all branches of the national economy.

The second stage is 1963-65. In this period it is intended to raise the minimum wage of factory and office workers in all branches by an additional 100 to 150 roubles a month, i.e. to bring it up from 400 to 450 roubles to 500-600 roubles a month, with a somewhat higher rate of pay for the average-paid worker.

An important task will be to ensure a more rapid rise of labour productivity in all branches of the national economy compared with the increase in wages as an essential condition for the lowering of production costs, the growth of accumulation and for improving living standards.

5. The measures outlined in the target figures for 1959-65 ensure a **further improvement of working conditions,** industrial hygiene and safety engineering at enterprises and construction projects, through the use of the newest scientific and engineering achievements in bringing labour conditions up to scratch. Measures to improve the supply to workers of overalls and footwear will also be carried out.

The widespread introduction of new techniques, mechanisation, and automation in production will fundamentally, in the forthcoming seven-year period, change working conditions for factory and office workers. There will be a considerable improvement in working conditions for women and young workers in industry.

6. Substantial appropriations are envisaged for expanding the number of nurseries and kindergartens, boarding schools and part time study groups in schools. Larger funds will be allocated for free education and advanced training, free medical aid, sanatoria and rest homes, state social insurance grants for factory and office workers, state grants to unmarried mothers and mothers of large families, state pensions, the upkeep of homes for the aged, holiday pay for factory and office workers, and for other payments and grants to working people. State expenditure for the above-mentioned purposes in 1965 will amount to approximately

345,000 million roubles as compared to 215,000 million roubles in 1958.

7. The target figures foresee also further improvement of the **pension system.** It is planned to raise minimum pensions.

In connection with the increase in the minimum wage by 1963 to 400 to 450 roubles a month the necessity arises of increasing minimum pensions. It is intended to increase by 1963 old-age minimum pensions from the present 300 roubles to 400 roubles a month in towns and from 255 to 340 roubles for pensioners permanently residing in rural areas and engaged in agriculture, and also to increase minimum pensions for the disabled and in case of the loss of a breadwinner.

At the end of the second stage of raising minimum wages to 500-600 roubles a month it is planned to effect, in 1966, a new rise in minimum pensions to about 450-500 roubles a month for old-age pensioners in towns, and correspondingly boost the minimum in rural localities, and also to increase minimum pensions for the disabled and in case of the loss of a breadwinner.

8. In keeping with the decisions of the Twentieth C.P.S.U. Congress it is intended to complete, in 1960, the transfer of factory and office workers to a seven-hour working day, and of workers of leading trades in the coal and mining industries occupied in underground work, to a six-hour working day. And also to complete in 1962 the transfer of factory and office workers with a seven-hour working day to a forty-hour working week. Starting from 1964 there will be a gradual transfer to a thirty-five or thirty-hour working week, i.e. for workers engaged in underground work, and on work involving harmful labour conditions to a thirty-hour working week (five working days of six hours each with two full days off) and a thirty-five-hour working week (five working days of seven hours each with two full days off) for the rest of the workers. All these measures are to be completed by 1966-68. The transfer to a thirty- to thirty-five-hour working week, with the present one full day off, means introducing correspondingly a five- or six-hour working day.

Since for the majority of factory and office workers it is more convenient to have a six- or seven-hour working day with two full days off each week instead of a five- or six-hour working day in a six-day working week, it is **intended to introduce a five-day working week, i.e. establish two full days off each week.**

It is intended to make this change-over to a shorter working-day and lesser working days in a week without reducing wages.

As a result of this, the U.S.S.R. will have the shortest working day and the shortest working week in the world.

9. As industrial and agricultural production and the income of the population grows, the volume of retail trade turnover through state and co-operative trading organisations will rise in the seven-year period by 57 to 62 per cent (in comparable prices). The rapidly growing income of the rural population will result in the trade turnover in the countryside also developing at a more rapid pace.

The sales of livestock products to the population in the seven-year period will increase 120 per cent, vegetable oils 90 per cent, fruit including citrus 150 to 200 per cent. Sugar production will rise sharply: by the end of the seven-year period *per capita* output of sugar in the

Soviet Union will reach 41 to 44 kilograms a year as against 26 kilograms in 1958. In connection with the further advance in agriculture and the tremendous growth in production of synthetic materials and artificial fibres there will be a substantial increase in sales to the population of important manufactured goods, such as fabrics, clothing, underwear and footwear.

There will be bigger sales to the population of cultural and welfare and household commodities, particularly those making the work of housewives easier: washing machines, vacuum cleaners, electric floor-polishers, electric irons and refrigerators. In comparison with the previous seven-year period sales of refrigerators to the population will rise by 460 per cent, washing machines and accessories 780 per cent, sewing machines 110 per cent, television sets 360 per cent, radio receivers 70 per cent, motorcycles and scooters 170 per cent. To meet the demand for individual housing and also for the construction of farm buildings at the collective farms it is intended to launch large-scale trade in building materials. The sales to the population of standard-type houses will rise by nearly seven times, cement by 180 per cent, soft roofings by 120 per cent and pane glass by 60 per cent.

10. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government consider that the further development of **housing** at the present time, which is of nation-wide significance, is one of the most important tasks confronting all Party, Government, trade union and economic organisations, of the entire Soviet people.

The tasks set forth in the decisions of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the Council of Ministers on the development of housing in the U.S.S.R. are being successfully carried out and they will be achieved in good time with the object of eliminating the housing shortage in the country. For this purpose it is planned to build in 1959-65 in towns and workers' settlements, in state farms, repair and service stations, and in timber settlements, through state capital investment together with the people's own funds, aided by State credits, a total of 650 to 660 million square metres of housing, or nearly 15 million flats, which is 130 per cent more than the number completed in the previous seven-year period. Close to 7 million dwellings will be put up in rural areas by the collective farmers and village technicians themselves. Housing expenditure in towns and workers' settlements by the end of the seven-year period will increase by 60 per cent. Economical and well-appointed flats to be occupied by one family each will be built in urban and rural districts. A target is being set to bring about a change in housing distribution, that of providing a separate flat for each family. The state will give the utmost encouragement and help to working people in putting up their own homes and flats at their own expense. It is intended to improve the quality of prefabricated houses sold to the population and also to help builders in putting them up. Measures will be taken to extend house-building co-operatives with the object of encouraging working people to put their savings into housing development.

To develop municipal economy in the towns and workers' settlements it is planned to set aside about 80 per cent more funds than in the previous seven-year period. It is also intended to carry out measures for improving the fuel supply to those living in areas of the country which are without wood.

11. It is proposed to make a big improvement in communal and shopping facilities in the 1959-65 period.

Great attention will be paid to the development of public catering. The output of public catering establishments will be more than doubled. The service of prepared meals for taking home will be extended. The majority of workers, office employees and students will be served by catering establishments.

There will be a great increase in packed and half-finished products, more extensive home-delivery services and a wider development of other modern forms of shopping services to improve efficiency.

There will be a more extensive network of catering establishments, retail shops, clothing and shoe-repair establishments, dressmaking and tailoring shops, laundries and other establishments for everyday repairs and other services.

The trade unions must exercise an exacting supervision over the work of canteens at plants, factories and other enterprises, organisations and institutions, drawing the workers, employees and members of their families into this task.

The policy adopted by the Central Committee in respect to price reductions will be continued. It is proposed to expand considerably the system of catering establishments and improve their work, and also to reduce food prices at catering establishments. This will help in particular the budgets of working men's families and make work easier for millions of women.

In addition to price cuts at catering establishments, there will also be a reduction of prices on some other commodities (in connection with the need of certain regulations and the removal of price discrepancies).

12. The target figures provide for a further improvement in **safeguarding the people's health.** Capital investments earmarked for the construction of public health institutions, social maintenance, physical culture and sport and also for the health and medical services, will amount to 25,400 million roubles, which is 80 per cent more than in the period of 1952-58. This will enable, through new construction, accommodation in hospitals to be doubled in 1959-65 and the accommodation in nurseries to be increased by more than 150 per cent in comparison with the increase in the previous seven-year period. With the object of further improving medical services for the population and creating more favourable conditions of work for doctors, it is planned to provide rent-free flats with heating and lighting at hospitals set up in workers' settlements, district centres and in the countryside.

The medical industry will be considerably developed, particularly the production of anti-biotics and other modern curative means. Together with a general growth in the output of medical articles by 200 per cent in 1965 as compared with 1958, the manufacture of anti-biotics will increase by 270 per cent, vitamins—500 per cent, medical instruments and apparatuses, including apparatuses for the use of atomic energy in medical purposes—100 to 150 per cent.

With the purpose of creating more favourable conditions for aged citizens it is planned to organise large-scale construction of old people's homes both in town and country. The necessary funds for this will be set aside by the state, trade unions and collective farms.

5. Questions of Communist Upbringing, Public Education, the Development of Science and Culture.

For the transition to communism what is needed is not only a powerful material and technical base, but also a highly conscious attitude on the part of all citizens of socialist society. The ideas of Marxism-Leninism, which is the one and only dominating ideology of Soviet society, having gripped the people, have become a great material force transforming society on communist principles.

Marxism-Leninism teaches that in the process of building communism, the entire spiritual life of society becomes transformed, man himself changes and his communist world outlook is formed together with the rise in the productive forces and the radical changes that take place in material production.

The Soviet people, guided by the Communist Party, developed immeasurably during the construction of socialism and became tempered as active fighters for the victory of communism. V. I. Lenin closely associated the building of communism with the tasks of the educational work of the Party. He spoke of the need of effecting a transition "to educating, teaching and training people who would be *developed* and trained in all ways, people who *knew how to do everything*. Communism is moving towards this, must move and will arrive at it, but only after many years." (Lenin's *Works*, Vol. 31, p. 32).

During the years of socialist construction the Party and the people accomplished great deeds, and now we are faced practically with the task of further educating people of a communist society who would be developed and trained in all ways. We have to take a new great step in the development of socialist culture. Our people is solving in the course of communist construction and will solve successfully the important task which provides for the "combination of education with industrial production", as the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, that great work by K. Marx and F. Engels, puts it.

The realisation of the grandiose plan of communist construction calls for a decisive improvement in all the work of educating Soviet people, raising their communist consciousness and activity, forming a new man in the spirit of collectivism and diligence, with an understanding of his social duty, in the spirit of socialist internationalism and patriotism, in the spirit of the observance of the lofty moral principles of the new society. Special attention must be paid to bringing up the rising generation in the spirit of communism, to bringing education close to life, to combining instruction with productive work, to mastering the scientific knowledge accumulated by mankind, to overcoming the survivals of capitalism in the consciousness of people, and to developing an irreconcilable struggle against hostile bourgeois ideology.

The seven-year plan provides for important measures for developing public education, science and culture.

1. It is planned, in the years 1959-65, considerably *to develop general secondary-school education in town and country, to extend by evening classes and correspondence courses higher and specialised secondary education,* and to increase the network of evening schools for working youth in town and country. The number of pupils in the primary, seven-year, and secondary schools in 1965 will be increased to 38-40 million as against 30 million in 1958. The number of pupils in schools for working youth in town and country, in trade-technical schools and also in schools for adults should be considerably increased.

The system of boarding schols will be greatly developed, as they are one of the most important forms for bringing up the younger generation. In 1965 the number of pupils in these schools will be no less than 2,500,000, as against 180,000 in 1958, that is, it will increase fourteen times.

The number of children in kindergartens will increase from 2,280,000 in 1958 to 4,200,000.

During the coming seven-year period there will be a further improvement in the system of public education, to correspond to the new tasks. The measures outlined by the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. for a radical improvement in the entire system of public education mark a new stage in the development of the Soviet school, a stage which reflects the new requirements in the life of society in the period of transition from socialism to communism. Education is faced with the most important task of preparing the rising generation for life, for useful labour, and of inculcating in our youth a deep respect for the principles of socialist society. The school must train people with an all-round education, people who will have a good knowledge of the foundations of science and, at the same time, will be capable of regular physical work, it must instil in young people the desire to be of value to society, and to take an active part in producing the material values which society needs.

It is planned to carry out the following measures in the period 1959-65:

(a) To effect a transition from seven year to eight year universal, compulsory education. To ensure the organisation and necessary equipment of training centres at the eight year schools, combining polytechnic labour instruction with the extensive drawing of schoolchildren into such interesting forms of socially useful work as they are capable of performing at their particular age.

(b) To organise the network of ten year schools (their upper forms) into various types of urban and rural secondary labour schools, the pupils of which, by combining study with work at factories, on collective farms and in special work shops, will receive both a complete secondary general and polytechnical education and a special training for a mass trade, depending on the local needs in personnel.

(c) Considerably to extend the network of city and village schools which provide their pupils with a secondary school education while they continue to work.

The new tasks which are being solved by Soviet society persistently advance the need for further increasing the role of the state in the upbringing of children, of increasing the help rendered by the state to the family. The sooner we succeed in providing nurseries, kindergartens and boarding schools for all children, the sooner and most successfully will we solve the task of the communist upbringing of the younger generation.

2. In connection with the tasks for developing the national economy and culture, it is planned further to *extend and improve the training of specialists with a higher and secondary specialised education.* During the years 1959-65 the higher educational institutions will graduate 2,300,000 specialists, as against 1,700,000 in the period of 1952-58, that is, 40 per cent more. The number of engineers trained for industry, construction, transport and communications will increase by 90 per cent, and that of agricultural specialists by 50 per cent as compared with the preceding seven-year period. The greatest increase in the number of engineers graduated will take place in the special fields of chemical technology, automation, computing engineering, radio-electronics and other branches of new technique. At the same time it is planned to improve the existing system of higher education, to bring it closer to production, and to admit to the higher educational establishments more young people who already have had experience in life and who have a record of practical work. The role and significance of evening and correspondence schools in the system of providing specialists with a higher education will increase immeasurably.

Secondary specialised education, which will be brought as close to production as possible, will be developed further. Four million people will be admitted to the secondary specialised schools in the period 1959-65, including those who study while working.

3. **Development of science.** During the coming seven-year period the necessary conditions will be created for an even more rapid development of all branches of science, for the making of important theoretical studies and new important scientific discoveries. It is with this aim in view that a broad programme of scientific research is planned, and the concentration of scientific forces and means on the most important investigations, such as are of theoretical and practical significance. The state allocates huge sums of money for the construction of new scientific institutions, and the equipment of institutes and laboratories with the most modern instruments. Soviet scientists who have penetrated the secret of the atom and thermonuclear reactions, and who have created artificial Earth satellites, will enrich our science with even greater discoveries and achievements.

The physical sciences occupy the leading place in natural science, for the advance of associated sciences and the national economy depends on their successful development. The further prospects for technical progress are determined at the present time first of all by the achievements in the basic trends of physics. The efforts of Soviet physicists will be concentrated on the solution of problems of cosmic rays, nuclear reactions, and semiconductors.

Work in mathematics is of great theoretical and practical importance to the development of many branches of science and practice. Work in the field of computative mathematics is of great theoretical and practical importance for the development of many branches of science and practice. In particular, the successes of computative mathematics are directly connected with the development of automation.

In the field of the chemical sciences, a most important task is the utmost extension of theoretical studies which contribute to the development of new, modern technological processes and the creation of synthetic materials possessing properties that satisfy the demands of modern technique.

The development of biology is a necessary theoretical prerequisite for the advance of medicine as well as for the agricultural sciences. The importance of the group of biological sciences will rise especially as the achievements of physics and chemistry are used in biology. In this connection such branches of science as biochemistry, agrochemistry, biophysics, microbiology, virusology, selection, and genetics will play an important part. In the field of the technical sciences the chief goal of investigation will be to ensure a qualitative advance in the effective use of implements of labour, raw materials, fuel and electric energy, in raising labour productivity, reducing production costs and in improving the quality of output while simultaneously increasing efficiency and labour safety.

The workers in the field of the social sciences are faced with important tasks. They must produce basic works which generalise the laws of social development and the practice of socialist construction, must solve problems connected with the gradual transition to communism. Criticism of modern revisionism and bourgeois ideology constitutes a most important task of these workers in the social sciences.

The significance of the science of economics, which must be closely bound with the planning of the national economy and the entire practice of communist construction, increases under the present conditions of the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R., the successful reorganisation of the management of industry and construction, the development and strengthening of the collective farm system, and the rise in the labour activity of the people.

In the coming seven-year period the network of scientific institutions will be considerably extended, particularly in the eastern parts of the country, and the training of scientific personnel will be increased, especially in the most important fields of science.

4. The cinema, press, radio and television will be greatly developed in the seven-year period.

It is planned to bring the total number of cinema projectors up to 110,000-115,000 by the end of 1965. This will make it possible to provide every state and collective farm with a cinema projector.

It is planned to increase considerably the number of public libraries and clubs in 1959-65. The further development of physical culture, sports and tourism will be ensured. One hundred new TV centres and TV stations will be built. TV facilities will be constructed in the capitals of all the Union Republics, in large industrial centres and in the surrounding rural districts. The number of radios will increase by almost 30 million in 1965, which will include 12½ million TV sets. In 1965 the number of books published will increase to 1,600 million copies, the number of magazines printed will be more than doubled and the annual circulation of newspapers will be more than one-and-a-half times as great.

5. Soviet literature and art, which play an important role in communist construction and in the development of the new man, should, under modern conditions, strengthen their ties with the life of the people even more, and should more fully reflect the efforts of the Soviet people directed towards building a communist society.

Workers in the field of literature, the cinema, the theatre, music, sculpture and painting are called upon to raise the ideological and artistic level of their work, to continue to be active helpers of the Party and the state in the cause of the communist training of the working people, in the development of a multi-national socialist culture, in the formation of high aesthetic tastes, and in the propaganda of the principles of communist morality.

6. International Significance of the Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R.

1. The experience of the construction of socialism and communism in our country has international significance. V. I. Lenin foresaw that the Soviet Union would exert a major influence on the entire course of world development by its economic construction. "If Russia", Lenin said, "becomes covered with a dense network of electric stations and powerful technical installations, our communist economic construction will become a model for a future socialist Europe and Asia." (Lenin's *Works*, Vol. 31, p. 486).

The successful implementation of the Five-Year Plans by the Soviet Union has demonstrated before the whole world the advantages of the socialist system of economy over the capitalist system and brought about a change in the world relation of the forces of capitalism and socialism in favour of socialism.

Of greatest international significance are the national economic plans implemented in our time by the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, by all countries of the socialist camp.

The realisation of the Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy (1959-65) will be a new highly important stage in the peaceful economic competition of the two systems—socialist and capitalist.

The main feature of the Seven-Year Plan lies in ensuring the further economic development of the country and an improvement in the living standards of the people, thereby scoring victory over the capitalist countries in peaceful competition. This plan is an expression of the Soviet Union's consistent policy of peace, of the Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence as opposed to the aggressive policy of the imperialist countries which follows a policy of the militarisation of the economy, a frantic arms drive and preparations for a new war.

The great targets of the Seven-Year Plan, aimed at a further rapid advance of the productive forces of society, the creation of an abundance of material and cultural wealth for the working people, testify to the invincible strength of socialism, to its undisputed economic and social superiority over dying capitalism. The successful construction of socialism and communism in the U.S.S.R. and in the countries of the socialist camp considerably speeds up the development of mankind along the road of peace and progress.

2. As a result of the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan, the Soviet Union's *per capita* industrial output will be higher than the present output in the most developed capitalist countries of Europe—Britain and West Germany—and will advance to first place in Europe.

In 1965, for the gross output of some most important items, the Soviet Union will surpass, and for other items, approach the present level of industrial output in the United States. By that time, our gross and *per capita* output of the most important agricultural products will have exceeded the present level in the United States.

The superiority of the U.S.S.R. in the rate of growth of production will create a real basis for overtaking and surpassing the United States within approximately five years following 1965, in the level of *per capita* output. Thus, by this time, or perhaps even earlier, the Soviet Union will have moved to first place in the world both in gross and in *per capita* output which will ensure its people the highest living standards in the world. It will be an epoch-making victory for socialism in peaceful competition with capitalism.

3. The international significance of the Seven-Year Plan lies in the fact that its fulfilment means a further consolidation of the might of the world system of socialism. The Seven-Year Plan envisages an all-round development of the economic co-operation of the Soviet Union with all socialist countries. Whereas the capitalist world is characterised by ever-growing anarchy of production, crises and fierce competition between monopolies and between bourgeois states, in the world socialist system there operates the law of planned economic development, fraternal ties among countries are being strengthened, exchange of experience is being extended and close economic co-operation and friendly mutual assistance are being expanded. During the seven-year period, industrial and agricultural production and the material and cultural standards of the population will grow in the Soviet Union as well as in all socialist countries.

The fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan will bring about a considerable increase in the share of the Soviet Union and the entire system of socialism in world industrial output. Whereas in 1917 the share of the Soviet country in world industrial output was less than 3 per cent, and in 1937, about 10 per cent, in 1958 the Soviet Union's share in world output will reach almost 20 per cent. As to the entire system of socialism, it accounts for about a third of the entire industrial output of the world. Estimates show that in 1965 the countries of socialism will turn out more than half of the entire industrial production of the world. Thus, during this short period absolute superiority of the world system of socialism over the capitalist system in the production of material values, the decisive sphere of human activity, will be ensured.

The Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R. opens up new, truly remarkable prospects for the development of the economic, scientific and technical co-operation of socialist states, which will help to bring out more fully all the advantages inherent in the world system of socialism and will speed up economic progress in every socialist country.

The further inter-state specialisation and co-operation of production through comradely co-ordination in the plans of inter-connected branches of national economy will signify a new stage in the development of an international division of labour in socialist countries. Rational distribution of production, ensuring a harmonious combination of the national interests of every socialist state and the interests of the consolidation and development of the entire socialist camp, is one of the most important sources for stepping up the rate of growth of the productive forces in all socialist countries.

4. The Soviet Union is constantly extending its international economic contacts. Whereas in 1946 the Soviet Union traded with forty countries, at the present time trade is conducted with more than seventy countries. The target figures provide for a further extension of foreign trade.

In 1965, the Soviet Union's trade turnover with socialist countries will register a more than 50 per cent increase over 1958. The Soviet Union's economic ties with economically under-developed countries are growing: in 1957 the Soviet Union's trade with them was more than five times the 1953 level. The Soviet Union expects that its economic contacts with these countries will steadily continue to grow.

Trade between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries shows that the development of foreign trade contacts, irrespective of the economic and poltical systems of states, is not only possible but also indispensable for normal relations between countries. The economic programme of peaceful construction in the U.S.S.R. for 1959-65 opens up broad prospects for developing the foreign trade of the Soviet Union. The U.S.S.R. can, and is prepared to, develop economic contacts and trade with all countries.

5. The carrying out of the Seven-Year Plan will be fresh proof of the fulfilment by the working people of the Soviet Union of their international duty to the working people of all countries, the international communist and labour movement, to all progressive mankind.

The interests of the working people of the U.S.S.R. fully coincide with the vital interests of the working people of the whole world. The working class, all progressive mankind see their own future in communist construction in the U.S.S.R., in all socialist countries. The world socialist system is the greatest gain and pride of the working people of all countries. By actively supporting the construction of a new society in the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, in all socialist countries, and guarding it against the intrigues of imperialist reaction, the working people are fulfilling their international duty.

The development and flourishing of the U.S.S.R. and the world system of socialism facilitate the struggle of the working class and all toilers of the capitalist countries for their vital interests, for peace, for democracy, for socialism. The example of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, of all People's Democracies shows to all the exploited and oppressed the inexhaustible creative abilities of a working people who have become masters of their own destiny.

The Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R., the sucesses of the construction of socialism in the U.S.S.R. and all socialist countries lay bare the inventions of our enemies to the effect that socialist revolution brings with it the destruction of civilisation. As a matter of fact, only under socialism begins a rapid, really mass movement forward in all spheres of public and private life, a rapid growth of material production, an improvement in the well-being of the working people, an unheard-of flowering of science and culture. Only the socialist revolution enabled the Soviet Union to turn from a backward, semi-literate country into an advanced, industrial power setting before itself a perfectly practicable task of advancing, within a historically short period of time, to first place in the world in guaranteeing the material and cultural well-being of its citizens.

Unable to conceal the great victories of socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies from the people of their countries, the enemies of socialism are doing their utmost to discredit these victories, to present them as some threat to the cause of peace and thereby to divert the attention of the working people from the evils of the capitalist system, which they are trying to save by intensifying the cold war and the arms drive, by unleashing wars in different parts of the world and by intensifying reaction in their own countries.

The successes of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, far from threatening anyone, are a guarantee of the preservation of peace and the security of the peoples.

6. In the present international situation, poisoned as it is by imperialist provocations, the arms drive and the threats of the most terrible, destructive war, the Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Soviet Union is a powerful means of preserving and strengthening peace.

Peace is indispensable for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the colossal tasks set in the new stage of communist construction. The Seven-Year Plan is further proof that in the Soviet Union and in the entire world socialist system there are no, nor can there be any, social forces interested in expansionism, in international tension, in predatory aggressive wars.

Jointly with other socialist countries, the Soviet Union is waging an untiring struggle in defence of peace, and against the threat of a new, devastating war. The whole world knows the repeated proposals of the Soviet government for general disarmament, the prohibition of the manufacture and use of nuclear weapons, for ensuring European security.

The Soviet Union strongly advocates the universal ending of nuclear weapons tests.

The policy of peace and peaceful co-existence conducted by the countries of socialism is not a fortuitous or transient phenomenon; it is organically inherent in socialist society. The policy of peace is inseparable from socialism, just as the policy of aggression and war is inseparable from imperialism.

The Seven-Year Plan is a concrete offer of the Soviet Union to the capitalist world to compete in peaceful economic pursuits, for the Soviet Union is against a competition in the arms race, in which the imperialist circles in the West engage. The Soviet people cannot be intimidated by sabre-rattling. The selfless labour of the workers, collective farmers and scientists, the high fighting capacity of the Soviet Army, the consolidation of the might of the entire socialist camp are a guarantee that the schemes of the imperialists to disrupt peace will be frustrated.

The realisation of the Seven-Year Plan will bring about the further consolidation of the economic and defensive power, of the unity and solidarity of the world socialist system, will greatly strengthen the positions of peace-loving forces throughout the world, put up new insurmountable obstacles in the path of the warmongers, and will be a new proof of the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist tenet of the Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U. that war can be averted in the present epoch.

7. The Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R. is a living embodiment of the Leninist ideas of building communism in our country, of the all-conquering force of Marxism-Leninism.

Marxism-Leninism teaches that practice is the criterion of the truth. The successes of communist construction in the U.S.S.R. are the best proof of the correctness of the Leninist policy of the Communist Party. The Seven-Year Plan is graphic evidence of the great vital force of Marxist-Leninist theory, which affirms that in the development of socialist revolution and socialist construction in different countries there exist basic common laws inherent to all countries embarking upon this road.

At the same time, the decline and decay in the countries of capitalism are an irrefutable proof of the reactionary nature and doom of the capitalist order, of the futility of the reformist and revisionist attempts to "improve" and embellish capitalism, to cover up its gaping sores and antagonistic contradictions. The attempts of the revisionists to emasculate and distort Marxism, to sow discord in the fraternal family of the socialist countries are doomed to failure.

The seven-year period is a staggering blow to bourgeois ideology, to international reformism and revisionism.

The economic and political results of the competition between the two systems and the prospects of their further development convincingly testify that the onward march of socialism is irresistible, that its victory in peaceful competition with capitalism is inevitable.

7. *The Communist Party—the Leading and Organising Force of the Soviet People in the Struggle for the Victory of Communism.*

1. The great successes in the development of socialist industry, agriculture, science and culture, in increasing the well-being of the working people, are the result of the tireless creative work of the Soviet people and the enormous political and organisational work of the Communist Party, consistently following the Leninist general line.

As a result of steadily implementing the epoch-making decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U., the leading role of the Party in the struggle for the fulfilment of plans for communist construction and in the state, social, economic and cultural life of the country has grown still more, and the unity and cohesion of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have become stronger. The Party and the people have come closer, the Party's contacts with the people have extended and strengthened immeasurably, and the Party has acquired rich experience in its political and organisational activities among all sections of the working people. The Leninist Central Committee and local Party organisations, while eradicating the consequences of the cult of the individual. have conducted a resolute struggle for the restoration and further development of Leninist standards of inner-Party life and Leninist principles of collective work in Party and state leadership.

In solving problems of communist construction, our Party and its Central Committee constantly seek the advice of the workers, collective farmers and intelligentsia, rely on their experience and knowledge, and take notice of their suggestions and critical remarks. Such measures as the nation-wide discussion of draft bills on important problems of state, economic and cultural development, the convening of conferences of workers in various branches of the national economy, science and culture, and appeals to the working people on vital problems of the country's life, have become part and parcel of the Party's work and have strengthened still more its ties with the people.

Implementing the decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U. and relying on the great power of the people, the Party has carried out in recent years radical measures for improving the management of the national economy. Chief among these measures are: reorganisation of the management of industry and construction, the organisation of Economic Councils in the economic administrative areas, the extension of the rights of the Union Republics, local organs and enterprises, the re-organisation and strengthening of planning bodies, the drawing up of long-range national economic plans, the re-organisation of the machine-and-tractor stations and the implementation of measures for the further development of the collective farm system, the change in the system of procurement and the fixing of uniform prices for farm produce, the extension of the rights and the re-organisation of the work of the trade unions, and so on.

All this signifies the triumph of the Leninist principles of democratic centralism, ensuring the proper combination of centralised management of communist construction with the maximum development of the creative activity and initiative of the working people.

The Party has staffed the key branches of the national economy with cadres and has considerably improved ideological work, linking it to the solution of concrete tasks of communist construction.

2. The target figures for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1959-65, submitted for the consideration of the Special Twenty-First Congress of the C.P.S.U., reflect a new stage in our country's progress along the road to communism. Drawing up the great plans of communist construction, the Party draws on the inexhaustible sources of the people's creative energy as the decisive factor for successfully implementing these plans. The task of the Party and its local organisations is to continue indefatigably in the future to expand and consolidate their contacts with the people, to educate and organise them, and, at the same time, constantly to learn from the people, to generalise and make known their experience.

We must always bear in mind the great Lenin's behest: "In order to serve the masses and to express *their* properly conceived interests, the vanguard, the organisation, should conduct all its work among the masses, drawing in all their best forces without exception, checking at every step, thoroughly and objectively, whether contact is maintained with the masses, and whether it is alive. Thus, and *only* thus, does the vanguard educate and enlighten the masses, expressing their interests, teaching them to organise, directing *all* the masses' activities along the road of class conscious policy." (Lenin's *Works*, Vol. 19, p. 368).

The success of the Seven-Year Plan will be decided directly at the enterprises and construction projects, in the collective and state farms, in the scientific institutions, in the Party, government, economic, trade union and Young Communist League organisations. This tends to make still more important the role of the basic Party organisations which are called upon to inspire the people to fulfil concrete production tasks. We must see to it that each Party organisation constantly improves the forms of organisational and political work among the people, educating Soviet citizens in the spirit of understanding the importance of the tasks confronting our country and strict observance of state and labour discipline, so that all Communists are active fighters for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the plan targets by enterprises and construction projects, by collective and state farms, for the further increase of our country's might.

3. The greatness of the task advanced by the Seven-Year Plan requires a further development of the communist consciousness of the working people, the intensification of the Marxist-Leninist education of our cadres, of all Soviet people. Every form of the Party's ideological work—propaganda, agitation, the press, radio, science, literature, art—must be employed for the successful carrying out of the tasks of communist construction. We must work even more persistently to link ideological work ever more closely to the solution of practical problems, to ensure that communists master the theory and experience of the C.P.S.U., to increase political vigilance and conduct an irreconcilable struggle against bourgeois ideology and the different brands of revisionist ideas. All leading cadres must participate most actively and directly in propaganda and

agitation work. Without their personal participation in the education of the people, Lenin pointed out, there can be neither real political activity, nor organisational work.

The strength of the Communist Party lies in its fidelity to Marxism-Leninism, in the creative application and development of the theory of scientific communism. The founders of Marxism scientifically proved the historical inevitability of the victory of communism and revealed the basic laws applying to the building of socialism and communism, but they did not and could not set themselves the task of determining in detail the concrete ways and means of building a communist society.

Knowledge of the laws of social development and a deep study of the masses' experience make it possible for our Party and all fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties to creatively develop Marxist-Leninist theory, to solve new problems of great theoretical and practical importance posed by life itself. The decisions of the Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U. and of the plenums of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., which represent a programme for communist construction in our country, are concrete examples of the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory.

In recent years important measures have been taken in our country to strengthen the economic might of the Soviet State, to ensure the further advance of industry and agriculture, the flourishing of science and technology, the steady growth of the people's well-being, to develop socialist democracy, to consolidate the alliance of workers and peasants and friendship between the peoples of the U.S.S.R. These measures worked out and put into practice by the Party, besides being of practical importance, are of great theoretical value. The Party boldly blazes new trails into the future. And all this is a manifestation of live Marxism-Leninism in action, of the unbreakable unity of theory and practice and the further enrichment of theory with the experience of communist construction.

Creatively developing Marxism-Leninism, the Party wages a resolute struggle against those who cling to old outmoded forms and methods of work, who are infected with conservatism and who resist the implementation of the Party's Leninist general line. The June plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. exposed and defeated the anti-Party group of Malenkov, Kaganovich, Molotov, Bulganin, and Shepilov who sided with them, which had fought against the Party's Leninist general line, against the political line adopted at the Twentieth C.P.S.U. Congress, against the leading role of the Party, and had taken the path of factional, splitting activities. The anti-Party group came out against such urgent and vitally important measures as the development of virgin and long-fallow lands, the reorganisation of national economic planning, especially in agricultural production, the reorganisation of the management of industry and construction, against the Party's measures aimed at further raising the working people's well-being, and also against the Party's foreign policy which is aimed at relaxing international tension, consolidating peace, developing co-operation and strengthening friendship between the peoples. Having cast the anti-Party group aside from its path, our Party has consolidated still more the Leninist unity of its ranks and rallied them still closer under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism.

4. The further strengthening of our state, the intensification of its economic, organisational, cultural and educational activities are important prerequisites for the successful fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy. In recent years the Party and the Government have put through a number of important measures ensuring the further development of Soviet democracy and the strengthening of socialist law.

The elections to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet in March 1958 were a most vivid manifestation of the triumph of socialist democracy. Over 133 million people, almost 100 per cent of the total voters, cast their ballots for the candidates of the people's bloc of Communists and non-Party people. The wonderful results of the elections to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and the results of the nation-wide discussion of important measures for reorganising the management of industry and construction and for the further development of the collective farm system, show convincingly the working people's universal support and ardent approval of the policy of our Leninist Party, the monolithic unity and unbreakable cohesion of all the peoples of the Soviet Union around the Communist Party.

Only a socialist, a really popular, democracy is capable of bringing out the talents of the working people and providing an outlet for the inexhaustible reserves of the people's creative energy. The greater the activities of the masses and the more majestic the problems of communist construction, the wider the scope of the socialist state's organisational activity, the greater its role in the building of communism.

As our society advances towards communism, the activities of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies in guiding economic and cultural construction acquire ever greater scope. The republican, territorial regional, city, district, village and rural Soviets should deal daily with important problems concerning the work of industrial enterprises and construction projects, and of collective and state farms in fulfilling the targets of the Seven-Year Plan; they must ensure the fullest use of all possibilities and local resources for boosting production, they must improve the well-being and culture of the people by the fulfilment of construction plans for housing, cultural and public services; they must develop and support the creative initiative of the people. In order to cope with these tasks government bodies are bound continuously to improve their contacts with the masses, to eliminate red tape and bureaucracy, to economise on government and economic management, and improve it.

The experience in reorganising the management of industry, construction and agriculture, the bringing of management closer to production, have revealed enormous possibilities for considerably reducing and simplifying the administrative apparatuses of government, economic and other organisations. The question is not one of a routine, mechanical reduction of some part of existing staffs, but of radical measures to make it possible to simplify considerably administrative apparatuses at the centre and in the localities in order to make them more efficient, more competent and more economical. Today, when our cadres have developed and acquired experience in managing economic and cultural affairs, it has become possible to considerably reduce staffs in central, republican, territorial, regional, city and district government and economic bodies, and also in economic departments and trusts, at industrial enterprises, construction sites, on transport, in trade and communications, in the collective farms, state farms and repair and technical service stations, and to transfer to production work the personnel thus released. All this should be carried out not only by reducing existing staffs but mainly by reorganising and amalgamating administrative management units.

Implementation of such measures will make it possible to reduce considerably the costs of maintaining the managerial apparatus and at the same time will bring management closer to production and raise the efficiency of this management to a higher level. Accordingly, measures should be taken to reorganise and reduce the staffs of Party, trade union, Young Communist League and other public organisations.

5. An important part in mobilising the working people for the successful carrying out of the plan for the development of the Soviet Union's national economy in 1959-65 belongs to the trade unions, they being the organisations with the largest membership, uniting in their ranks over 50 million workers and office employees. The activities of the trade unions are directed by the Party and are inseparable from the people's heroic struggle for the victory of communism. Of late trade union organisations have drawn in the masses to an even greater extent to help manage the economy, and they have dealt more thoroughly with problems of production, rate setting and wages, working more actively for increasing labour productivity. The activities of the trade unions in the improvement of working and living conditions, in implementing housing programmes and other measures for the steady improvement of the working people's living standards have grown appreciably.

The struggle for the implementation of the great programme of communist construction outlined in the Seven-Year Plan represents the most vital, the most important task of trade union organisations. They are called upon to mobilise the working class and all working people for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the state plan at each enterprise, to develop still further socialist emulation which is a tried and tested method of communist construction in our country. It is necessary to develop such forms of attracting the masses to industrial management as permanent production councils and meetings of workers, managerial personnel and trade union functionaries.

The trade unions must continue to improve their work in the field of housing and everyday services for workers and office employees, to improve their supervision over labour protection in industry, the fulfilment of housing construction plans, the distribution of housing, the work of shops and catering establishments and medical and public services.

Trade union organisations must step up their educational work among the people and must improve their role as an educational organisation, as a school of communism, and persistently foster in the working people Soviet patriotism, intolerance of shortcomings, a socialist attitude towards work and public prosperity; they must encourage innovators and leading workers, popularise their experience still more and arouse public indignation against slackers, idlers and loafers.

Trade union organisations, jointly with Party and Y.C.L. organisations, are bound to pay special attention to the necessity of eradicating such features alien to socialist society as hooliganism, drunkenness, bribery, profiteering and other disgusting hangovers of the past.

The trade unions can successfully carry out their tasks only if they raise the level of their organisational work still higher, enlisting the support of active members and developing the initiative of trade unionists.

6. The Leninist Young Communist League, which has a membership of 18 million young people, has always been the Party's true assistant in carrying out plans of communist construction. In recent years the Y.C.L. and the entire Soviet youth have played an outstanding role in the solution of such tasks of great importance to the state as developing the virgin and long-fallow lands, constructing important enterprises in the country's East, and accelerating the construction of enterprises in the iron and steel, coal, and chemical industries. This is a manifestation of the militant spirit, ideological firmness and communist consciousness of Soviet youth who wholeheartedly respond to the Party's appeals. The Party and the people highly value the heroic labour of the young men and women of our country.

Inspired by the confidence of the Party, Soviet youth grow and mature in struggle and labour. Experiencing the great happiness of creation, of building a new life, our youth enrich themselves spiritually, obtain revolutionary hardiness, learn to value and love the most important, the most priceless thing in the life of Soviet man—work for the benefit of society.

At this new stage in the development of our country, the Y.C.L. and the entire Soviet youth are confronted with still more majestic tasks. The great programme of building communism opens up enormous vistas for the greater creative initiative of young men and women. Members of the Y.C.L., all youth and girls of our country, should undertake with still greater energy the development of the natural resources of Siberia, the North, the Far East, and Kazakhstan. The Y.C.L. will have to take a great and active part in industrial, housing, cultural and public services construction, in work for the further development of socialist agriculture, in patronage over the important construction projects of heavy industry. Y.C.L. members must continue to serve as an example to all young people in highly productive, selfless labour.

Communism presupposes the all-round spiritual and physical development of man. Consequently, special attention should be paid to the formation of a communist outlook in young people, to the rearing of active, conscious builders of communist society devotedly loving their country and hating its enemies. Youth should ably and persistently combine work in industry with studies, keep abreast of modern knowledge and master the achievements of socialist culture. Soviet education, which is called upon to prepare young people for life and useful labour, plays an important role in the communist upbringing of the rising generation. The Leninist Y.C.L. must help in the reorganisation of the system of public education contemplated by the Party. It is necessary to strengthen the links between education and industry, to imbue the Young Pioneers and schoolchildren with love and respect for manual labour, with the desire to master knowledge and technology and develop physically.

The struggle to implement the Seven-Year Plan will require the constant improvement of the Y.C.L.'s organisational and educational work among the youth. Every Y.C.L. organisation must become a militant, active collective closely connected with the whole of the youth. The source of the Y.C.L.'s strength and creative activity lies in the Party's guidance. Communists must display constant concern for the growth and strengthening of Y.C.L. organisations, helping them to improve educational and organisational work among young people and involving them in solving the major tasks of economic and cultural development.

7. As a result of the triumph of socialism, the Soviet Union has entered a new historical stage of gradual transition from socialism to communism. The long-range plan for the development of the Soviet Union in the next fifteen years provides for the creation of the necessary conditions for completing the transition to communism. The implementation of the Seven-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R. (1959-65) will be a decisive stage in creating the material technical base of communism.

Outlining great plans for building communism, the Party is confident that this time, too, they will be successfully carried out. We are able to make a new big step towards communism because all the necessary prerequisites for this have been created in the country. We have a mighty, technically developed, socialist industry and a rapidly advancing, large-scale, mechanised agriculture. The reorganisation of the management of industry and construction, the great achievements in the development of science and technology, the vast natural resources of the country, the inexhaustible sources of power, provide big opportunities for the fuller and more effective utilisation of rich reserves for the rapid development of all branches of the Soviet Union's national economy.

The construction of a communist society is the living, creative work of millions of people. The Soviet people will regard the new Seven-Year Plan as their own vital task, and there can be no doubt that they will work to achieve it with the energy, enthusiasm and initiative inherent in them. Our country possesses wonderful cadres, capable of successfully and correctly solving the most complex tasks of economic development. Our Leninist Party is strong and monolithic as never before. It rallies and organises the people and leads them to their cherished goal along the correct road.

The main task of the Communist Party and its Central Committee today is to ensure the absolute carrying out of the Seven-Year Plan for the development of the country's economy, thereby improving still more the might of our country and raising the material and cultural standards of the people. To cope successfully with this historic task, the Party must continue, following Leninist principles of leadership, constantly to strengthen its ties with the people, reinforce the unity of its ranks, further develop criticism and self-criticism, encourage initiative and increase the responsibility of every Party organisation and every Communist for the fulfilment of state tasks, to enhance the role of the local Soviets, trade unions and the Y.C.L. in carrying out the plans of communist construction.

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Consideration and approval by the Twenty-First Congress of the C.P.S.U. of the target figures for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1959-65 will be a great event in the life of the Party and the Soviet people.

Party, Government, trade union and Y.C.L. organisations will do their utmost to mobilise the working people of our country for the successful carrying out of the Congress' decisions, will rally still closer the workers, collective farmers and intelligentsia around the Communist Party, and will lead them in the battle for the triumph of the epoch-making programme of communist construction.

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